



STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 138318

TO: Gary Counts
Location: rem/3d54/3c70
Art Unit: 1641
Thursday, December 02, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/937730

From: Edward Hart
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
REM-1A55
Phone: 571-272-2512

edward.hart@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner Counts,

Here are the results of the search you requested.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Edward Hart

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:13:04 ON 02 DEC 2004

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Dec 2004 VOL 141 ISS 23

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Dec 2004 (20041201/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:13:33 ON 02 DEC 2004)

SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:13:45 ON 02 DEC 2004

E TAKAHASHI M/AU

E TAKAHASHI MIE/AU

L1 41 S E3

E TAKAHASHI M/AU

L2 1343 S E3-E7

E NADAOKA M/AU

L3 27 S E3-E6

E TANAKA H/AU

L4 1772 S E3-E6

E TANAKA HIROTAKA/AU

L5 60 S E3

L6 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

L7 3208 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5

E CHROMATOGRAPHIC

L8 616735 S E3

L9 58 S L7 AND L8

E HYDROPHILIC

L10 79341 S E3

L11 1 S L9 AND L10

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:25 ON 02 DEC 2004

SET COST OFF

L12 113196 S L8 AND 10

E ANALYSIS+NT

E SOLIFIED

E SOLIDIFIED

L13 35193 S E3

L14 3251 S L8 AND L10

E CHROMATOGRAPHY+NT

L15 672855 S E3

L16 3206 S L14 AND L15

L17 42 S L16 AND (ACTIVE? AND AGENT?)

L18 169 S L16 AND (DRIED OR DRYED OR SUGAR)

E CHROMOTOGRAPHY/CT
 E LIQUID CHROMOTOGRAPHY/CT
 E WO2001-JP784/APPS
 L19 1 S E3
 L20 1 S E4
 L21 1 S L19 AND L20
 E LIQUID CHROMOTOGRAPHY/CT
 E CHROMATOGRAPHY/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L22 241002 S CHROMATOGRAPHY+OLD,NT/CT
 E SURFACTANTS/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L23 220252 S SURFACTANTS+OLD,NT/CT
 E SUGAR/CT
 E E3+ALL
 E E2
 E SACCHARID/CT
 E E4=ALL
 E SACCHARID/CT
 E E4+ALL
 E E3
 E E3+ALL
 E OLIGOSACCHARIDES/CT
 E E3+ALL
 E POLYSACCHARIDES/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L24 QUE (MONOSACCHARIDES+OLD,NT OR OLIGOSACCHARIDES+OLD,NT OR POLYS
 L25 175801 S (CARBOHYDRATE# OR SACCHARIDE# OR SUGAR#)/CW
 L26 26041 S L23 AND L24-25
 L27 362 S L26 AND L22
 L28 38 S L27 AND ?SOLID?

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:13:04 ON 02 DEC 2004

=> d ibib abs l28 tot

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:702004 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:195248
 TITLE: Virus-inactivated albumin solution with increased
 drug-binding capacity and SD (Solvent/Detergent)
 method for the production
 INVENTOR(S): Gehringer, Werner; Pock, Katharina; Roemisch, Juergen;
 Svae, Tor-Einar
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Octapharma Ag, Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004071524	A1	20040826	WO 2004-EP1397	20040213
W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE,				

BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU,
 MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
 GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
 GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AT 2003-218

A 20030213

AB The invention relates to a therapeutically usable virus-inactivated albumin and a method for producing a therapeutically usable virus-inactivated albumin, which is characterized by a combination of the following steps: (a) a first aqueous albumin solution is subjected to a virus inactivation treatment according to the SD (Solvent/Detergent) method by contacting said aqueous albumin solution with SD reagents at a temperature of less than 45°; (b) the SD reagents are at least essentially removed by means of oil extraction and subsequent hydrophobic interaction chromatog., a hydrophobic matrix, especially a matrix to which optional hydrophobic groups can be bonded, being used for the chromatog. process provided that said groups are aliphatic groups wherein C > 24, and a second albumin solution is obtained to which (c) one or several stabilizers from the group comprising sugar, amino acids, and sugar alcs. is/are optionally added provided that no indole stabilizer and no C6-C10 fatty acid are used as stabilizers; whereupon (d) the second albumin solution, to which stabilizer has been optionally added, is finished and sterilized by filtration and optionally filled into final containers. The albumin product has higher drug-binding capacity than albumins that are pasteurized. Thus 1000 g of an aqueous albumin solution (ca. 23 % albumin content) was prepared by the Cohn-method (dialysis/ultrafiltration) and treated for virus inactivation by adding Triton X-100 and Tri-n-butylphosphate (TNBP) at a 1% final amount. The solution was stirred at 30°C for 4 h. To remove the SD reagents, 5% castor oil was added; the mixture was stirred at 20-25°C for 60 mins; after phase separation the upper phase contained TNBP and was discarded; the lower phase was membrane filtrated and Triton X-100 was extracted on a Amberchrom CG 161 column. Stabilizer could be added at this point; pH was set to 7 and 80 mMol/L sodium was adjusted. After sterile filtration the solution was filled into PVC bags or lyophilized. Prekallikrein was removed by known methods (active carbon or ion-exchanger).

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:414719 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:416900

TITLE: Porous inorganic/organic homogeneous copolymeric hybrid materials for chromatographic separations, and process for the preparation thereof

INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Zhiping; O'Gara, John E.; Fisk, Raymond P.; Wyndham, Kevin D.; Brousmiche, Darryl W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Waters Investments Limited, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004041398	A2	20040521	WO 2003-US34776	20031030
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU				

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE,
 BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU,
 MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
 GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-422580P P 20021030

AB The present invention relates to porous inorg./organic homogeneous
 copolymeric hybrid material materials, including particulates and
 monoliths, methods for their manufacture, and uses thereof, e.g., as chromatog.
 sepns. materials.

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:291978 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:300043

TITLE: Method for selecting chromatographic stationary phases
 for biomolecule separations

INVENTOR(S): Schlueter, Hartmut

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charite - Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004028658	A1	20040408	WO 2003-DE3108	20030919
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10243529 A 20020919

AB The invention concerns a method for selecting chromatog. stationary phases
 for the separation of proteins and other biomols. by using microtiterplates;
 the wells of the microtiterplates are filled with different types of
 stationary phases; series of sample buffers, stationary phase
 equilibrating buffers and eluents are used. Complementary methods involve
 means for the interpretation of the parallel expts.; assays for biomol.
 determination from the residues and eluates; computer programs for calcn. and
 process optimization. Solid phases are selected from the group
 of binding and non-binding phases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:220569 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:249713

TITLE: Microarray chip and detection method to immobilize a
 sample or a fractionated sample and to detect the
 analyte in the sample as an immobilized specific
 binding partner

INVENTOR(S): Pawlak, Michael; Schick, Eginhard; Oroszlan, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeptosens Ag, Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004023143	A2	20040318	WO 2003-EP9562	20030828
WO 2004023143	A3	20040429		
WO 2004023143	C1	20040722		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004166508	A1	20040826	US 2003-653385	20030903
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 2002-1503	A 20020903
			CH 2003-115	A 20030127

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:249713

AB The invention relates to an anal. platform and to a method carried out therewith for examining a multitude of samples for the presence of compds., which are denoted as analytes, contained in the samples, and are biol. relevant as participants in specific binding reactions. The invention is characterized in that said samples or fractions of these samples along with the analytes, which are to be identified and contained therein and which serve as a first multitude of specific binding partners, are placed in discrete measuring areas in at least one one-dimensional or two-dimensional array on an evanescent field sensor platform, which serves as a solid support, directly or after addnl. dilns. of the samples or of the fractions. Different samples or fractions or different dilns. of samples or fractions are arranged in different discrete measuring areas. One or more identifying substances, which serve as a second multitude of specific binding partners and which are provided for specifically identifying one or more analytes contained in the samples that are from said first multitude of specific binding partners, are, in a single or a number of steps of a specific binding reaction, brought into contact with the samples or their fractions or their dilns. placed in said discrete measuring areas. Changes in optoelectronic signals due to the binding of identifying substances to analytes contained in discrete measuring areas are measured in a locally resolved manner in the evanescent field of the evanescent field sensor platform, and the presence of the analytes to be specifically identified in the resp. measuring areas is determined qual. and/or quant. on the basis of the relative magnitude of the changes in said optoelectronic signals from the resp. measuring areas. Thus an evanescent-field sensor platform or surface plasmon resonance sensor chip was prepared on a tantalum pentoxide coated glass substrate. Monododecyl phosphate was spotted in six identical microarrays of 10x9. To model phosphorylation, T-cell cultures (Jurkat cells) were incubated with mouse-anti-human-CD3 and mouse-anti-human CD28 antibodies. Cells were separated and spotted onto the microarray chip along with untreated cells. Phosphorylation products were determined with antibodies to phospho-(Ser)PKC substrate, phospho-(Ser/Thr)Akt substrate, phospho-p44/42 MAP kinase and p44/42 MAP kinase; Cy5-labeled secondary antibodies and a fluorescence reader were used for detection.

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:204049 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:249735

TITLE: Cell culture, lysis and chromatog. purification methods for production of adenovirus vectors carrying cloned

therapeutic genes
 INVENTOR(S): Senesac, Joseph
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Introgen Therapeutics Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 250 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004020971	A2	20040311	WO 2003-US26831	20030827
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004106184	A1	20040603	US 2003-649974	20030827
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-406591P	P 20020828

AB This invention provides methods for purification of clin. grade adenovirus from cell lysate by two-column chromatog. in addition to other purification steps. Also disclosed are methods for the high-yield production of adenovirus vectors by large-scale cell culture or bioreactor. Methods and materials for cell lysis and recovery of adenoviruses are disclosed. Adenovirus vectors carrying cloned therapeutic transgenes may be produced and purified by the methods of the invention.

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633739 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:176353
 TITLE: Protein purification
 INVENTOR(S): Fahrner, Robert L.; Gorrell, Jeffrey R.; Lazzareschi, Kathlyn Pham; Lester, Philip M.; Peng, David; Breece, Timothy N.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066662	A2	20030814	WO 2003-US3097	20030203
WO 2003066662	A3	20031231		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003153735	A1	20030814	US 2003-356974	20030203

EP 1472275 A2 20041103 EP 2003-737590 20030203
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-354579P P 20020205
 WO 2003-US3097 W 20030203
 AB A method for purifying proteins by Protein A chromatog. is described which
 comprises removing contaminants by washing the **solid** phase with
 various intermediate wash buffers.

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:472433 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:27193
 TITLE: Production and shaping of shaped heterogeneous
 catalyst bodies by means of low-temperature cooling
 and drying processes
 INVENTOR(S): Haas, Alfred
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HTE Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003049849	A2	20030619	WO 2002-EP13920	20021209
WO 2003049849	A3	20040219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10160597	A1	20030626	DE 2001-10160597	20011210
DE 10211260	A1	20030925	DE 2002-10211260	20020314
EP 1450950	A2	20040901	EP 2002-804581	20021209

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10160597 A 20011210
 DE 2002-10211260 A 20020314
 WO 2002-EP13920 W 20021209

AB The present invention relates to a process for producing and shaping
 shaped bodies, in particular heterogeneous catalysts, by means of
 low-temperature cooling processes, characterized in that a settable and
 flowable
 composition, preferably inorg. in nature, for example a suspension of
solids, is introduced as droplets of the desired shape and size
 into a low-temperature coolant and the frozen droplets are then converted by
 means of drying and/or calcination processes into the corresponding mech.
 stable, **solid** shaped body. The present invention further
 relates to the shaped body itself which is obtainable by the process of
 the invention and the use of the process of the invention for producing
 and shaping shaped bodies.

L28 ANSWER 8 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:466658 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:32890
 TITLE: Carbazolylvinyl dye protein stains

INVENTOR(S): Yue, Stephen T.; Steinberg, Thomas H.; Patton, Wayne F.; Cheung, Ching-ying; Haugland, Richard P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 27 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6579718	B1	20030617	US 2000-632927	20000804
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-632927	20000804

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:32890

AB The present invention describes a variety of substituted and unsubstituted carbazoylvinyl dyes and their use for detecting and quantifying poly(amino acids), including peptides, polypeptides and proteins. The labeled proteins or peptides are highly colored, but are also detected by their strong fluorescence enhancement. Poly(amino acids) are detected in solution, in electrophoretic gels, and on solid supports, including blots and dipsticks. The present method of staining is highly sensitive, extremely facile, and relatively non-selective and can be accomplished without the use of organic solvent additives. N-(4-Sulfobutyl)-4-methylquinolinium, inner salt, was prepared from lepidine and 1,4-butanedisulfone and then reacted with 9-ethyl-3-carbazolecarboxaldehyde and piperidine to make a dye that was used to stain protein gels or proteins on filter membranes following dot-blotting or Western transfer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 9 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:434734 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:2004

TITLE: Methods for extraction of nucleic acids from Escherichia coli cultures

INVENTOR(S): Baker, Matthew; Taylor, Matthew; Uppal, Shilpa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DNA Research Innovations Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003046177	A1	20030605	WO 2002-GB5209	20021120
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1448774	A1	20040825	EP 2002-779700	20021120
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-27809	A 20011120
			WO 2002-GB5209	W 20021120

AB Methods of obtaining a sample of target nucleic acid from cells containing the target nucleic acid and genomic DNA or RNA are disclosed. In contrast to prior art protocols, this method does not require the cells containing the target nucleic acid to be lysed and instead is based on the observation when cells are suspended in an aqueous medium and the target nucleic acid are released into the medium through the cell walls. The invention therefore helps to avoid the use of cell lysis, heating, extremes of pH, water immiscible solvents, and elec. fields used in prior art nucleic acid extraction methods. The present invention is particularly applicable to the separation of non-genomic nucleic acid, such as cellular vector DNA or RNA, self-replicating satellite nucleic acids or plasmid DNA, from genomic nucleic acids, such as host cell chromosomes and rRNA. In a preferred embodiment, pH of culture medium is maintained between 6 and 9.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 10 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:48536 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:309807

TITLE: Interactions between dodecylammonium chloride and ι -carrageenan

AUTHOR(S): Tomasic, V.; Tomasic, A.; Filipovic-Vincekovic, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physical Chemistry, Ruder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, 10000, Croatia

SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (2002), 256(2), 462-471

CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The phase behavior of dodecylammonium chloride (DDACl) and ι -carrageenan (IC) aqueous mixts. was examined at 298 K by a variety of techniques. The complex interactions between DDACl and IC starting at a very low concentration are accompanied by the formation of a variety of single or

coexisting phases, differently structured soluble polyelectrolyte-surfactant monomer complexes, surfactant micelles, polyelectrolyte-micelle complexes, and solid crystalline and gel phases. The multistep mechanism of DDACl and IC interactions is discussed in terms of successive electrostatic, hydrophobic, and intra- and interpolymer interactions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 11 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:709160 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:231333

TITLE: Surfactants suppress background induced by bacteria lysis agents in immunoassay

INVENTOR(S): Okada, Kenichi; Morioka, Ryoko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Denko Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002267671	A2	20020918	JP 2001-72260	20010314
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-72260	20010314

AB An improved immuno-chromatog. assay is provided to detect substances in samples such as toxins of bacteria with non-detectable background.

Surfactants such as Tween-20, Tween-40, Tween-80 are used to suppress high background induced by agents during preparation of bacteria lysis. Samples containing substances are mixed with surfactants, and then loaded to a solid phase in which specific antibody is immobilized. The second antibody labeled with fluorescence react with immune complex to detect the antigen. This improved method is useful in analyze antigens from bacteria lysed with lysis agents.

L28 ANSWER 12 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:609968 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:150223
TITLE: Method of treating and diagnosing disorders
characterized by overexpression of cytidine deaminase
or deoxycytidine deaminase
INVENTOR(S): Nyce, Jonathan W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): East Carolina University, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,136,791,
abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6432924	B1	20020813	US 2000-493999	20000128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-772445	A1 19931226
			US 1995-577185	B2 19951222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:150223

AB A composition, device, kit and method for countering or diagnosing cytidine deaminase or deoxycytidine deaminase over-expression or a disorder associated with it, or an increase in number or toxicity of pro-inflammatory cells that over-express cytidine deaminase or deoxycytidine deaminase or a disorder associated with it, utilize an agent of the formula C7N3H8O2R1R2XX1, wherein X and X1 are each independently C or N, R1 is lower alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl, halogen or haloalkyl, and R2 is H, -N3 -OH, amino or halogen; or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Cytidine deaminase was overexpressed in human colon tumors. Treatment with 5-methyl-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-azidocytidine caused preferential deamination to AZT and tumor inhibition.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 13 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:522519 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:75558
TITLE: Helicobacter pylori antigens in blood
INVENTOR(S): Yi, Ching Sui A.; Hung, Chung-ho
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panion & BF Laboratory Ltd., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 572,598.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002090660	A1	20020711	US 2002-41510	20020110
US 6794153	B2	20040921		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-170537P	P 19991214

US 2000-572598

A2 20000517

AB The present invention relates to the finding and detection of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) antigens in blood of infected individuals. The H. pylori antigens are components of H. pylori cells which include, but not limited to DNA, RNA, and fragments of nucleotides, proteins or peptides. H. pylori DNA, RNA, and fragments of nucleotides can be detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR), or DNA hybridization methods or other amplification methods. H. pylori proteins or peptides or other antigenic components thereof can be detected by immunoassays or immunoblot using an antibody against H. pylori, preferably an antibody purified by an affinity column. The present invention further provides immunoassay methods, diagnostic kits, and an immunochromatographic assay device for detection of Helicobacter pylori antigens in serum samples.

L28 ANSWER 14 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185691 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:236872

TITLE: Epiandrosterones or ubiquinones for treatment of asthma and reduction of adenosine/adenosine receptor levels

INVENTOR(S): Nyce, Jonathan W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 488,236.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002032160	A1	20020314	US 2001-841426	20010424
US 5660835	A	19970826	US 1995-393863	19950224
US 6087351	A	20000711	US 1997-861962	19970522
AU 9911317	A1	19990304	AU 1999-11317	19990114
AU 730453	B2	20010308		
US 6670349	B1	20031230	US 2000-488236	20000120
US 2002119936	A1	20020829	US 2001-72010	20011025
WO 2002085373	A1	20021031	WO 2002-US12489	20020422
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004034029	A1	20040219	US 2003-410955	20030409
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1995-393863	A3 19950224
			US 1997-861962	A1 19970522
			US 2000-488236	A2 20000120
			AU 1996-48677	A3 19960215
			US 2001-841426	A3 20010424

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:236872

AB A composition and various formulations comprise preventative or therapeutic amounts of an epiandrosterone, analog thereof or salt thereof, and/or a ubiquinone or salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier or diluent. The composition and formulations are useful for treating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation and allergies, asthma, and cancer. A method of treating diseases associated with

low adenosine levels or adenosine depletion comprises administering folinic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt hereof in a preventative or therapeutic amount, or an amount effective to treat adenosine depletion. For example, rats administered DHEA or methyltestosterone daily for two weeks showed multi-organ depletion of adenosine. Depletion was dramatic in brain (60% depletion for DHEA, 34% for high dose methyltestosterone) and heart (37% depletion for DHEA, 22% depletion for high dose methyltestosterone). Coadministration of folinic acid completely abrogated steroid-mediated adenosine depletion. Folinic acid administered alone induce increase in adenosine levels for all organs studied. Also, both DHEA and ubiquinones inhibited NADPH levels in vitro by inhibiting the activity of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, an enzyme involved in the conversion of NADP to NADPH.

L28 ANSWER 15 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:903942 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:11107

TITLE: Localized molecular and ionic transport to and from tissues

INVENTOR(S): Weaver, James C.; Anderson, R. Rox; Herndon, Terry O.; Gowrishankar, T. R.; Gift, Elizabeth A.; Gonzalez, Salvador

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001093947	A1	20011213	WO 2001-US18593	20010608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-209985P P 20000608

AB The present invention relates to methods and devices used for the formation of microconduits in a tissue. The term "microconduit" refers to a small opening, channel, or hole into, or through, a tissue, that allows transfer of materials by liquid flow, and by electrophoresis, the microconduit being formed upon impact of a plurality of accelerated microparticles with the surface of the tissue. A method is described for forming at least one microconduit in tissue including the steps of: accelerating a plurality of microparticles to a velocity that causes the microparticles to penetrate a region of tissue surface upon impingement of the microparticles on the tissue surface; and directing the microparticle towards the region of tissue surface, thereby causing the microparticles to penetrate the tissue and form a microconduit in the tissue. According to an embodiment, microparticles are accelerated by being hit with a moving, solid surface. In another embodiment, microparticles are accelerated by a flowing gas or liquid. Also described are methods and devices for using microconduits to deliver therapeutic mols. and ions into tissue, or for extraction of chemical analytes out of tissue. Also described is a

method of nail piercing to accommodate jewelry.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 16 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:693666 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:238976
 TITLE: Method for capturing analytes eluted from
 surface-bound ligands
 INVENTOR(S): Jansson, Oesten; Malmqvist, Magnus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001069258	A1	20010920	WO 2001-SE531	20010314
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1264179	A1	20021211	EP 2001-915984	20010314
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2003527606	T2	20030916	JP 2001-568086	20010314
US 2002012929	A1	20020131	US 2001-810937	20010316
US 6503760	B2	20030107		
US 2003077842	A1	20030424	US 2002-295709	20021115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-190336P	P 20000316
			WO 2001-SE531	W 20010314
			US 2001-810937	A3 20010316

AB Methods for capturing analytes associated with surface-bound ligands are disclosed. The methods involve eluting analytes from surface-bound ligands with a first liquid to generate free analytes, and capturing the free analytes with a **solid** capturing material within the first liquid to generate a first liquid containing captured analytes. The first liquid may be a flowing liquid or a non-flowing liquid, and the surface to which the surface-bound ligand is attached may be a sensing surface, such as a biosensor, or a non-sensing surface. The captured analytes may be further **consolidated** at a location removed from the surface-bound ligand, eluted from the **solid** capturing material with a second liquid, and used for subsequent anal. or procedures.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 17 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:506170 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:227571
 TITLE: Preparation of a ribonucleic acid-(polyamidoamine)-(zirconia-urea-formaldehyde resin) high-performance liquid affinity chromatographic stationary phase
 AUTHOR(S): Lei, Shulei; Yu, Shilin; Zhao, Chunfeng
 CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Science, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Journal of Chromatographic Science (2001), 39(7), 280-286
 CODEN: JCHSBZ; ISSN: 0021-9665
 PUBLISHER: Preston Publications
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A preparative method for a high-performance liquid affinity chromatog.

(HPLAC) stationary phase is described. The 3- to 5- μ m nonporous composite spherical microparticles of zirconia and urea-formaldehyde (UF) resin are synthesized through the reaction of zirconyl chloride with hexamethylene tetra-amine and urea, and then it is used as the matrix of the HPLAC stationary phase of which the diameter and structure are determined

by

SEM. In a methanol medium, the polyamidoamine (PAMAM) starburst dendritic spacer arms are linked with the imido-groups on the surface of the matrix by the Michael addition reaction with Me acrylate and the amination reaction with ethylene diamine. After repeating these steps in triplets, amine-terminated dendritic spacer arms with a generation of 3 are obtained. The topol. structure of the spacer arms is examined by solid-state ^{13}C NMR. The Br-substituted RNA (RNA) ligand is obtained by the reaction of liquid bromine with RNA and bonded to the dendritic spacer arms of the matrix in a solution of NaOH (pH 9-11). The binding capacity of RNA is measured by UV spectrophotometry. A new type of stationary phase-RNA-(PAMAM)-(zirconia-UF resin) for HPLAC, which possesses starburst dendritic spacer arms, is synthesized and used for the separation of biol. macromols. (c) 2001 Preston Publications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 18 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265645 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:292402

TITLE: Methods for identifying RNA binding compounds

INVENTOR(S): Rana, Tariq M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Medicine and Dentistry, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025486	A1	20010412	WO 2000-US27389	20001004
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2386239	AA	20010412	CA 2000-2386239	20001004
EP 1218544	A1	20020703	EP 2000-968684	20001004
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL			
US 6420591	B1	20020716	US 2000-679728	20001004
US 6503713	B1	20030107	US 2000-679451	20001004
US 6583309	B1	20030624	US 2002-151800	20020521
US 2003153523	A1	20030814	US 2002-295761	20021115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-157646P	P 19991004
			US 2000-679451	A1 20001004
			US 2000-679728	A3 20001004
			WO 2000-US27389	W 20001004

AB The present invention relates to methods of screening for compds. that bind RNA mols. In particular, the methods of the invention comprise screening a library of test compds., each of which is attached to a solid support, with a dye-labeled RNA mol. to form a dye-labeled

target RNA: support-attached test compound complex. By virtue of the dye label on the target RNA, the support becomes labeled and can be separated from unlabeled **solid** supports. The present invention further relates to methods of inhibiting an RNA-protein interaction, to methods of screening for compds. that increase or decrease the production of a protein, and to methods of screening for a compound that is capable of treating or preventing a disease whose progression is associated with an in vivo binding of a test compound to a target RNA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 19 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228764 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:265545

TITLE: Process for the fractionation of sugar beet pulp

INVENTOR(S): Antila, Tapio Juhani; Vaekevaeinen, Timo; Lindqvist, Christina; Koivikko, Hannu; Tylli, Matti; Jumppanen, Juho; Walliander, Pertti; Maeyrae, Nina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sohkar Oy, Finland

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021272	A1	20010329	WO 2000-FI780	20000915
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FI 9901985	A	20010317	FI 1999-1985	19990917
CA 2384874	AA	20010329	CA 2000-2384874	20000915
EP 1227866	A1	20020807	EP 2000-960709	20000915
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, LI, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003509576	T2	20030311	JP 2001-524693	20000915
US 2002189606	A1	20021219	US 2002-91892	20020306
US 6663717	B2	20031216		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FI 1999-1985 A 19990917
WO 2000-FI780 W 20000915

AB The invention relates to a method of simultaneous purification and separation of

pectin and pectic sugars/oligomers from sugar beet pulp using a multi-step process in an aqueous solution The method comprises hydrolysis of the sugar beet

beet pulp, **solids** separation from the sugar beet pulp hydrolyzate as well as fractionation and desalting of the aqueous solution of the sugar beet pulp hydrolyzate thus obtained into a desalted solution enriched in pectin and a desalted solution enriched in pectic sugars/oligomers. The process may also comprise optional further steps, such as clarification, adsorption, concentration

and further chromatog. treatment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 20 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:39430 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:123126
TITLE: Kinetically enhanced packing-synthesis of composite microspheres of urea-formaldehyde and zirconia
AUTHOR(S): Lai, Shulei; Huang, Guocai; Zhou, Ruilin; Yang, Qi; Yu, Shilin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Lizi Jiaohuan Yu Xifu (2000), 16(6), 500-507
CODEN: LJYXE5; ISSN: 1001-5493
PUBLISHER: Lizi Jiaohuan Yu Xifu Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The composite microsphere of urea-formaldehyde and ZrO_2 , a kinetically enhanced non-porous support, was prepared by polycondensation in W/O emulsion. The particle size of the microspheres was 3-5 μ by SEM, and the amide group on its surface confirmed by solid state ^{13}C -NMR. The optimum preparation conditions were: n-heptane as oil phase, the concns. of Span 80 0.02, Span 85 0.02, Tween 80 0.002, and n-butanol 0.04 Kg/L, urea solution 0.04, hexamine 0.123 and $ZrOCl_2$ 0.105 mol/L, the dropping speed 0.0067 mL/s and 50°. The support had good rigidity and flexibility, which can tolerate the pressure of 45 MPa under slurry packed process of column.

L28 ANSWER 21 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:736827 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:159798

TITLE: Binding and Detection of Glycosaminoglycans Immobilized on Membranes Treated with Cationic Detergents

AUTHOR(S): Karlsson, Madeleine; Edfors-Lilja, Inger; Bjornsson, Sven

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biosciences and Process Technology, Vaxjo University, Vaxjo, S 351 95, Swed.

SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (2000), 286(1), 51-58

CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

PUBLISHER: Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Immobilization of mols. on surfaces is used for preparative, quant., and qual. studies. Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) are strongly hydrophilic and neg. charged mols. that do not bind well to either polystyrene surfaces or hydrophobic blotting membranes. Hydrophobic membranes were derivatized with cationic detergents to become hydrophilic and pos. charged. The ability of the polyvinylidene fluoride and nitrocellulose membranes to retain GAGs increased up to 12.8 μ g per spot in the dot blot assay when the membrane was treated with a cationic detergent. Immobilized GAGs were stained with alcian blue, and the staining intensity was quantitated by scanning and densitometry. The derivatized membranes were used for solid-phase extraction of GAGs in blood plasma, urine, or cerebrospinal fluid. The detection sensitivity was equal for different types of GAGs but there was a slight neg. interference from fibrinogen in blood plasma. The immobilized GAGs could also be released from the membrane using a nonionic detergent at high ionic strength. Recovery of different proteoglycan populations, separated by electrophoresis and detected by reversible staining with toluidine blue, was 70-100%. (c) 2000 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 22 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:456859 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79356

TITLE: Synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and

INVENTOR(S): beta domains of metallothionein
 Vallee, Bert L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038654	A1	20000706	WO 1999-US30573	19991221
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-113459P P 19981223

AB The present invention relates to the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein and analogs thereof, their synthesis, and therapeutic applications of them. Purified metal-free and metal-containing alpha and beta domains of metallothionein are provided. A high yield method of synthesis and purification is also provided for the metal-free and metal-containing alpha and beta domains of metallothionein. Finally, therapeutic methods are provided that use the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein to transport selected metals to specific tissues or to sequester metals from these tissues in order to treat conditions in those tissues that are ameliorated by the addition or sequestration of these metals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 23 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:405001 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:60228

TITLE: Method for producing regular porous cellulose pearls, corresponding cellulose pearls and use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Beyer, Christine; Meister, Frank; Michels, Christoph; Riedel, Bernd; Taeger, Eberhard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thuringisches Institut für Textil- und Kunststoff-Forschung E.V., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9931141	A2	19990624	WO 1998-DE3657	19981209
WO 9931141	A3	19990819		
W: CN, JP, KR, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19755353	C1	19990429	DE 1997-19755353	19971214
DE 19755352	C1	19990624	DE 1997-19755352	19971214
EP 966486	A2	19991229	EP 1998-966537	19981209

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

NZ 336994	A	20010831	NZ 1998-336994	19981209
JP 2001526733	T2	20011218	JP 1999-531891	19981209
US 6670469	B1	20031230	US 1999-367404	19990812

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1997-19755352	A	19971214
DE 1997-19755353	A	19971214
WO 1998-DE3657	W	19981209

AB The invention relates to a method for producing regular porous pearls of cellulose with a particle size of 2 to 1000 µm, comprising the following steps: a) a cellulose with a degree of polymerization of 150 to 2000 is

dissolved in a solvent such as N-methylmorpholine N-oxide to form a 0.5-25% solution, b) the cellulose solution is reduced to fine particles and dispersed in a dispersion medium such as paraffin oil containing polyethylene glycol lauryl ether which does not mix with the cellulose solution and which has a degree of viscosity of 10 to 8000 mPa.s, c) the disperse particles of the solution are **solidified** into regular pearl particles 1) after the dispersion has been cooled to below the melting temperature of the cellulose solution and the hardened particles of cellulose solution have been separated from the dispersion medium or 2) directly in the solution by

precipitation with

a precipitating agent such as water which mixes with the solvent, and d) the pearl

particles are separated from the liquid mixture of the solvent, the precipitating agent and optionally, the dispersing medium.

L28 ANSWER 24 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:18557 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:44635

TITLE: Merocyanine dye protein stains

INVENTOR(S): Haugland, Richard P.; Singer, Victoria L.; Jones, Laurie Jeanne; Steinberg, Thomas H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9636882	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US7297	19960520
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5616502	A	19970401	US 1995-444895	19950519
CA 2193705	AA	19961121	CA 1996-2193705	19960520
CA 2193705	C	20031202		
AU 9658669	A1	19961129	AU 1996-58669	19960520
AU 699961	B2	19981217		
EP 774122	A1	19970521	EP 1996-920325	19960520
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL				
JP 10504108	T2	19980414	JP 1996-535132	19960520
JP 2004271536	A2	20040930	JP 2004-126171	20040421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1995-444895	A 19950519
			JP 1996-535132	A3 19960520
			WO 1996-US7297	W 19960520

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:44635

AB This invention describes the use of merocyanine dyes, including styryl dyes, for detecting and quantifying poly(amino acids), i.e., peptides and proteins, by absorbance or fluorescence. Poly(amino acids) are detected

in solution, in electrophoretic gels, or on solid supports.

L28 ANSWER 25 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:147755 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:197757

TITLE: A method of manufacturing particles, and particles that can be produced in accordance with the method

INVENTOR(S): Porrvik, Ingrid

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Biotech AB, Swed.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9531485	A1	19951123	WO 1995-SE516	19950510
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9525416	A1	19951205	AU 1995-25416	19950510
EP 763064	A1	19970319	EP 1995-919714	19950510
EP 763064	B1	20010801		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 10500164	T2	19980106	JP 1995-529558	19950510
AT 203755	E	20010815	AT 1995-919714	19950510
US 5902834	A	19990511	US 1996-737488	19961211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SE 1994-1670	A 19940515
			SE 1994-2483	A 19940715
			WO 1995-SE516	W 19950510

AB A method of producing open porous spherical particles by polymerizing monovinyl monomers and divinyl monomers and/or polyvinyl monomers (cross-linkers) in an emulsion with the aid of an initiator. The particles can be used as a support in chromatog. and in the **solid**-phase synthesis of oligopeptides and oligonucleotides and also as microcarriers in the cultivation of cells, e.g., anchorage-dependent cells, and as a **solid** phase in heterogeneous immunoassays, especially when the particles are in hydrophilic form. The method is characterized by the steps of (1) preparing a w/o/w emulsion which comprises an aqueous phase having emulsified therein droplets which contain a water-in-oil emulsion, wherein the oil phase in the droplets includes vinyl monomers and an emulsifier which provides an inverse emulsion and the droplets have a diameter <2000 µm, and wherein the total amount of water is 75-99% (weight/weight) and (2) thereafter initiating a polymerization and isolating the particles, optionally after sieving, from the reaction mixture after the polymerization process. A population of open spherical porous polymer particles which have a diameter within the range 50-2000 µm and include a pore system comprising (a) spherical hollows whose diams. are < 1/9 of the particle diameter and (b) connecting pores whose opening diams. to the spheres and on the particle surfaces are about 1/10-1/3 of the diameter of the spheres.

L28 ANSWER 26 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:982479 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:4490

TITLE: Detection of analytes in body fluids

INVENTOR(S): Goodwin, Philip Robert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cortecs Ltd., UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9526504	A1	19951005	WO 1995-GB713	19950329
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2186743	AA	19951005	CA 1995-2186743	19950329
AU 9520783	A1	19951017	AU 1995-20783	19950329
AU 693181	B2	19980625		
ZA 9502583	A	19960930	ZA 1995-2583	19950329
EP 753150	A1	19970115	EP 1995-913245	19950329
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1147855	A	19970416	CN 1995-192861	19950329
BR 9507228	A	19970909	BR 1995-7228	19950329
JP 09511057	T2	19971104	JP 1995-525055	19950329
FI 9603862	A	19961127	FI 1996-3862	19960927
NO 9604083	A	19961128	NO 1996-4083	19960927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1994-6209	A 19940329
			WO 1995-GB713	W 19950329

AB In this improved method, a sample body fluid, e.g., saliva, blood, urine, is contacted with a specific binding agent capable of forming a specific binding complex with the analyte wherein the specific binding agent is immobilized on a porous **solid** substrate. The presence of specific binding complex is then detected. The method of the invention has the addnl. step of wiping the surface of the substrate before detection takes place to remove unadsorbed contaminants. The unadsorbed contaminants may be visualized on the surface of the substrate using a coloring agent so that it is easy to tell when the contaminants have been removed. The invention is especially useful for the detection of antibodies against *Helicobacter pylori* which may be present in the saliva of *H. pylori*-infected subjects.

L28 ANSWER 27 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:220920 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:220920

TITLE: Analysis of sorbitan ester surfactants. Part II: Capillary supercritical fluid chromatography

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Zhendi; Fingas, Merv

CORPORATE SOURCE: Environ. Technol. Cent., Environ. Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0H3, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of High Resolution Chromatography (1994), 17(2), 85-90

CODEN: JHRCE7; ISSN: 0935-6304

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A rapid, simple and quant. approach to the separation and identification of sorbitan ester surfactants has been developed using capillary supercrit. fluid chromatog. (SFC). The sorbitan surfactants were separated into five groups: starting materials and mono-, di-, tri-, and tetraesters, with each group consisting of a number of peaks representing different isomers. High-purity glycerides of fatty acids were employed to estimate the relative response factors of sorbitan esters, and reliable group-wise integration served for quantification of sorbitan fatty-acid esters. A very important parameter, hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB), which describes the hydrophilic and hydrophobic characteristics of surfactants, could be

correlated with the distribution of the sorbitan esters. A combination of solid-phase extraction (SPE) and SFC was used to sep., concentrate, and analyze Span-20 from salt-water samples. In comparison with the HPLC method, capillary SFC broadens the scope of the technique to encompass high-mol.-weight sorbitan polyesters while maintaining high separation efficiency.

L28 ANSWER 28 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:171338 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:171338
TITLE: Polysaccharide derivative, production thereof, and separating agent
INVENTOR(S): Ikeda, Hirokazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9215635	A1	19920917	WO 1992-JP234	19920228
W: US				
RW: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 05070599	A2	19930323	JP 1992-32528	19920220
JP 3181349	B2	20010703		
EP 527236	A1	19930217	EP 1992-906158	19920228
EP 527236	B1	19980812		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
US 5354852	A	19941011	US 1992-940951	19921027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-62653	A 19910304
			WO 1992-JP234	W 19920228

AB Polysaccharide aromatic or araliph. carbamate particles (diameter 1-200 μ m, sp. surface area 0.5-300 m²/g) useful as stationary phase in high-resolution preparative liquid chromatog. without carrier are prepared by dissolving the carbamate in an organic solvent, treating with C4-22 hydrocarbon, adding to an aqueous surfactant solution, removing the solvent, and isolating, washing, and drying the resulting solid particles. An organic solution of cellulose 3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate was added dropwise to an aqueous Na lauryl sulfate and worked up as described above with classification to give spherical particles of diameter 3-6 μ m and sp. surface area 3.4 m²/g, showing good performance in resolution of stilbene oxide, Troeger's base, benzoin, Ph vinyl sulfoxide, and trifluoroanthrylethanol.

L28 ANSWER 29 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:131912 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:131912
TITLE: Electrophoretic properties of lactose and salbutamol sulfate suspensions in halogenated solvents
AUTHOR(S): Sidhu, B. K.; Washington, C.; Davis, S. S.; Purewal, T. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK
SOURCE: Langmuir (1993), 9(3), 839-43
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB We have studied the electrophoretic mobility of lactose and salbutamol sulfate suspensions in chloroform and trichlorotrifluoroethane (Propellant 113) using quasielastic laser light scattering. The measured mobilities

can be understood in terms of a polarity series of liqs. and solids. The surfactants lecithin and Span 85 are pos. charged in chloroform and adsorb to the neg. lactose surface causing charge reversal; they do not appear to adsorb strongly to the pos. surface of salbutamol sulfate and reduced its charge by nonspecific double-layer effects alone. The effects of traces of water were also investigated by drying solvents and solids rigorously, which reduced the measured mobilities, and it is possible that water mediates surfactant and surface ionization in these systems.

L28 ANSWER 30 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:55095 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:55095
TITLE: Affinity purification of hydrophobic substances in nonaqueous solvent
INVENTOR(S): Bignami, Gary S.; Grothaus, Paul G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hawaii Biotechnology Group, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9118654	A1	19911212	WO 1991-US3842	19910531
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
IL 98311	A1	19980208	IL 1991-98311	19910530
AU 9181844	A1	19911231	AU 1991-81844	19910531
US 5364531	A	19941115	US 1992-974338	19921110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-532631	A 19900601
			WO 1991-US3842	A 19910531

AB Hydrophobic substances are (immuno)affinity purified by (1) contacting a solution of the substance and a nonaq. solvent with a **solid** -phase-bound protein receptor for the compound; (2) separating the **solid** phase from the solution; and (3) releasing the compound from the receptor. Estradiol was immunoaffinity purified from a mixture containing excess progesterone using pyrex beads coated with immobilized estradiol-specific IgG and pH 7.0 phosphate-buffered saline-saturated hexane containing 0.2 mM dioctyl sulfosuccinate Na.

L28 ANSWER 31 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:630672 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:230672
TITLE: Determination of acids in flours, bread, and improvers by HPLC
AUTHOR(S): Bianco, L.; Marucchi, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Sanita, Asti, 14100, Italy
SOURCE: Industrie Alimentari (Pinerolo, Italy) (1991), 30(295), 625-34, 641
CODEN: INALBB; ISSN: 0019-901X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian

AB Carboxylic acids in exts. of bread, flour, and bread improvers containing E472 emulsifiers were purified by **solid**-phase extraction on a disposable Bakerbond quaternary-amine anion-exchange column and separated on a Polyspher RT 300-6.5 OAHY column (polystyrene-divinylbenzene sulfonate) with 0.005N H2SO4 mobile phase and detection at 225 and 255 nm.

L28 ANSWER 32 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:237170 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:237170
 TITLE: Purification of biological macromolecules from
 endotoxin contamination by sorption chromatography on
 polymyxin-bound sepharose in presence of surfactants
 INVENTOR(S): Karplus, Thomas E.; Ulevitch, Richard J.; Wilson,
 Curtis B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4808314	A	19890228	US 1987-98299	19870918
AU 8821957	A1	19890420	AU 1988-21957	19880907
AU 609873	B2	19910509		
DK 8805170	A	19890319	DK 1988-5170	19880916
EP 308239	A2	19890322	EP 1988-308576	19880916
EP 308239	A3	19890524		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
 JP 01156910 A2 19890620 JP 1988-234667 19880919
 US 1987-98299 19870918

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB A bacterial endotoxin contaminant in an aqueous composition containing a biol.
 active

macromol. is reduced by (1) admixing an endotoxin-contaminated macromol.
 with a dialyzable surfactant, (2) contacting the mixture with a water-insol.
solid phase endotoxin sorbent, (3) maintaining the contact until
 the endotoxin is bound to the sorbent to form a 2nd **solid**-liquid
 phase admixt., (4) separating the **solid** and liquid phases, (5)
 dialyzing the surfactant from the liquid phase, and (6) recovering the liquid
 phase that is substantially free from the surfactant. Tritium-labeled
 lipopolysaccharides were added to solns. of human IgG and equal portions
 of the resulting solns. were admixed with polymyxin B - Sepharose 4B plus
 octyl- β -D-glucopyranoside. The mixture was dialyzed with agitation for
 48 h and counts by β -radiation quantitation in counts per min for the
 final preparation were 260 vs. 331,357 for control solns. without sorbents.
 The use of polymyxin-linked Sepharose in the absence of a surfactant
 failed to adequately reduce the endotoxing concentration in lipopolysaccharide-
 contaminated proteins.

L28 ANSWER 33 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:131784 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:131784
 TITLE: A method for coating **solid** particles with a
 hydrophilic gel and particles coated by the method
 INVENTOR(S): Larsson, Per Olof; Johnson, Kersti Barbro; Nylen, Ulf
 Thomas Gustav; Wikstrom, Per Ingvar Oskar;
 Zetterstrand, Ingrid Kristina
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Excorim KB, Swed.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 266580	A2	19880511	EP 1987-114860	19871012
EP 266580	A3	19880914		

R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL

SE 8604684	A	19880504	SE 1986-4684	19861103
JP 63126545	A2	19880530	JP 1987-278146	19871102
US 4971833	A	19901120	US 1987-116020	19871102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	SE 1986-4684	A	19861103
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AB A method for coating **solid** particles with a hydrophilic gel comprises mixing hydrophilic particles with a gel-forming substance at a temperature above the gelling temperature so that each particle is covered, separating the particles from each other (e.g. with a hydrophobic solvent and a dispersing agent), and cooling the particles to a temperature below the gelling temperature. The gel-coated particles may be used in various separating processes, e.g. as ion exchangers. Paraffin oil was heated with sorbitan sesquioleate to 40-45°, 30% agarose (gelling temperature <30°) was heated to boiling and mixed with glass beads at 45°, and the mixture was added to the oil with stirring (750 rpm). After 5 min, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and the coated glass beads were separated from the paraffin oil and washed with small portions of ether and water on a coarse filter (0.1 mm). The glass beads were well coated with a layer of agarose 5-15 µm thick.

L28 ANSWER 34 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:599807 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:199807
 TITLE: Macroporous particles
 INVENTOR(S): Nilsson, Kjell G. C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mosbach, Klaus H., Swed.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 222718	A2	19870520	EP 1986-850350	19861014
EP 222718	A3	19881214		
EP 222718	B1	19931124		
R: DE, FR, GB				
SE 8504764	A	19870416	SE 1985-4764	19851015
SE 464816	B	19910617		
SE 464816	C	19911010		
JP 62169837	A2	19870727	JP 1986-243321	19861015
JP 08030124	B4	19960327		
US 4935365	A	19900619	US 1986-919325	19861015
US 5015576	A	19910514	US 1987-114421	19871028

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	SE 1985-4764	A	19851015
	US 1986-919325	A2	19861015

AB Macroporous particles are prepared by adding water-insol. cavity-generating compds. into aqueous solns. of polymer matrixes, forming particles by dispersing in water-insol. dispersion media containing emulsifiers, rendering the polymer matrixes insol. by covalent crosslinking or polymerizing, and washing out the dispersion media and **solid** cavity-generating compds. The particles can be used as ion exchangers in gel filtration, hydrophobic chromatog. and affinity chromatog. Thus, a 10% aqueous solution of gelatin was mixed with 6 g Tween 80 (emulsifier) and then with a solution of 30 g Span 85 (emulsified) in 500 mL PhMe, cooled to a temperature below the **solidification** temperature of the gelatin, and washed with EtOH and Me2CO to give beads filled with cavities, which could be crosslinked with glutaraldehyde to increase stability.

L28 ANSWER 35 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:97562 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:97562
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:18378h,18379a-b
TITLE: Electrical discharge pyrolyzer for gas chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Sternberg, James C.; Litle, Robert L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Beckman Instrs. Inc., Fullerton, CA
SOURCE: Anal. Chem. (1966), 38(2), 321-30
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The **solid** sample, on a porous graphite felt pad which serves as the down-stream electrode in a flow-through discharge chamber, is fragmented by a low-current, high-voltage (1 ma., 300 v. d.c.) discharge, and the breakdown fragments are swept immediately into the sampling loop. The discharge chamber, which is a removable electrode assembly, is readily sealed in place and removed from the system by a pneumatic actuator, and a sampling valve permits introduction and removal of the chamber without interruption of the flow of carrier gas. The system gives reproducible, characteristic patterns for **solids** in different states of subdivision and for liquids adsorbed on inert substrates. Patterns are shown for polyethylene, polypropylene, Tygon, poly-(Me methacrylate), Apiezon L, diethylene glycol succinate, a com. detergent, sucrose, and Mesoporphyrin IX.

L28 ANSWER 36 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:119769 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:119769
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:21359b-d
TITLE: Reduction of tailing in gas-liquid chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Harva, O.; Kivalo, P.; Keltakallio, Airi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Finland Inst. Technol., Helsinki
SOURCE: Suomen Kemistilehti B (1957), 32B, 71-2
CODEN: SUKBAJ; ISSN: 0371-4101
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Saturated alcs. (iso-PROH, sec-BuOH, BuOH, and n-C₅H₁₁OH) were chromatographed with liquid paraffin supported on Celite as the stationary phase. Celite was less objectionable than ground firebrick or Chromosorb. The surfactants Span 20, Manoxol OT (I), stearic acid, and glycerol monostearate, in 0.1-0.5 weight % (of liquid phase) concentration, made the peaks sym. Polyethylene glycol 400 and hexamethylene glycol were not effective in 1% concentration. The partition coefficient of the solutes remained constant until a threshold concentration of surfactant was reached, whereupon it increased linearly with concentration. The threshold concentration of I was 1.5% and corresponds to the amount required to form a monomol. layer on the **solid** support. Sym. peaks are produced with only enough I to cover 6% of the area.

L28 ANSWER 37 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:17558 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:17558
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:3669i,3670a-c
TITLE: The nutritive value and utilization of purple passion fruits (*Passiflora edulis*)
AUTHOR(S): Pruthi, J. S.; Lal, Girdhari
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Food Technol. Research Inst., Mysore
SOURCE: Indian J. Hort. (1955), 12, 34-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Fruits of *P. edulis*, cultivated on a large scale in India, contain juice (I) 35, peel (II) 50, and residue 15%. I contains refractometric solids 18, acids (as anhydrous citric acid) 3.5, reducing sugars 7.9, nonreducing sugars 4.5, starch 2.5, protein 0.98, ash 0.5, Ca 0.012, P 0.026, carotene 0.0008, and ascorbic acid 0.035%. Ascending paper chromatography of I employing BuOH-HCO₂H-H₂O as solvent revealed the presence of citric and malic acids, the former constituting 92.95% of the total acidity. Paper chromatography with BuOH-AcOH-H₂O as solvent showed the presence of glucose, fructose, sucrose (III), and amylopectin; III constituted 25.5% of the total sugars. α -Phytofluene and β -carotene were isolated from I by column chromatography and the presence of xanthophyll and xanthophyll esters was indicated. I can be used in the preparation of a number of com. fruit drinks. Flash pasteurization of

I was not possible as gelatinization of the starch clogged the coils of the pasteurizer. I could be stored unchanged for about 9 months at ordinary temperature, but it darkened and lost much of its typical aroma after 2-3 months at 37°. Dry powdered II contained 10-12% pectin and 8-10% protein and was nontoxic to rats when ingested. The seeds contained 10-14% protein, 50-5% crude fiber, and 20-5% semidrying oil (IV) with I value 142, saponification value 190, and unsaponifiable matter 0.6%. IV was

fed to albino rats at 5% in South Indian rice diet and at 10% in synthetic diet; it had no deleterious effect on the Ca, P, and N metabolism. IV was refined and bleached with fuller's earth and activated C, giving 3.5% soap as a by-product. Hydrogenated IV had I value 34.

L28 ANSWER 38 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:54344 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:54344

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:9291h-i,9292a-i,9293a-g

TITLE: Report of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya for the period September 1945 to December 1948 - Chemical Division

AUTHOR(S): Philpott, M. W.

SOURCE: Report of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya (1948), Volume Date Sep 1945-Dec 1948 191-224

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Comparative tests of Na pectate as a creaming agent showed it to be unsatisfactory. When NH₃ is added to fresh latex, the acid number falls immediately, then increases. The combined acids do not change significantly at first, then decrease on long storage. The water-soluble acids increase on storage. This is such a variable factor that control by early ammoniation is ineffective. The ZnO-stability of latex increases on storage. EtNH₂ above 0.2% concentration and Et₂NH above 0.5% are effective preservatives of latex. X is ineffective alone at any concentration but 0.1%

X +

0.1% NH₃ is an effective preservative. There is a close correlation between field dry rubber content and the dry rubber content of concentrated latex; it is difficult to obtain a cream containing 58-60% dry rubber by straight creaming. However, under newly developed conditions and creaming agent all latexes can be concentrated to 58-60%. NH₄ alginate is the best creaming agent. Though it is generally assumed that Al vessels are unsuitable for NH₃-preserved latex, tests of the corrosion by the latter indicate that the effect is not severe because of formation of a protective film. Na₂SO₃ + H₂SO₄ gives as satisfactory results as NaHSO₃ in the manufacture of sole crepe. In preliminary expts. by paper chromatography, 13 components of latex protein hydrolyzate were identified, viz., alanine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, serine, glycine, leucine (and (or) isoleucine and phenylalanine), ornithine, arginine, and threonine, the 1st 5 in considerably higher amts. than the last 3. Histidine, tryptophan, tyrosine, aminobutyric acid, methionine, proline,

hydroxyproline, and lysine were not detected. Less than 5% of the 0.1-0.2% of P in fresh latex is extracted by ether or acetone. When serum from frozen latex was dialyzed, only 6% of the serum P remained in the undialyzed portion. Hence organic P is either a small fraction of the total or the phosphorylated compds. hydrolyze rapidly when latex is tapped. Fresh latex contains a phosphatase (XVII) which strongly catalyzes the hydrolysis of Na glycerophosphate (XVIII) at pH 5.5-6.5. Acid serum from fresh latex coagulated by AcOH retains all the phosphatase activity of the original latex. The amount of XVIII hydrolyzed in a given time is approx. proportional to the enzyme concentration but not to the substrate

concentration The

maximum activity is at pH 5-7; at pH 5.5-6.5 it is constant. Above pH 10, the activity is suppressed. Enzyme activity is reduced or inhibited by Zn, F, and CN ions. NH₃-preserved latex and serum from frozen latex 2 weeks old show no XVII activity. The heaviest layers after centrifuging fresh latex, i.e., the fractions rich in luteoids, contain the highest concns. of N, P, acetone-soluble substances, acids, and colored substances. To alter the course of the synthesis of rubber in the tree, agents were injected into the tree which might: (1) change the oxidation-reduction balance of the tree fluids (ferrous and ferric salts, K₂S₂O₈, ascorbic acid) or (2) sequester heavy metal ions (Na₂S, Na diethyldithiocarbamate, (XIX), thiourea (XX), 8-hydroxyquinoline (XXI), and 2,3-dimercaptopropanol). None of the differences in dry rubber content of the latex or hardness of the dry rubber before and after this treatment could be ascribed to the injected agents, nor did chemical analysis of the latex from trees injected with the Fe salts show evidence of penetration to the latex system. The only cations which have any preservative action in latex are metals which form insol. sulfides at the pH of lightly ammoniated latex. In contrast to pentachlorophenol, neither pentachloroanisole nor hexachlorobenzene has any preservative action. 0.1% XXI + 0.1-0.2% NH₃ preserves latex for long periods, perhaps because XXI combines with traces of metals which activate enzymes or microorganisms. Among Zn dialkyldithiocarbamates, the di-Me derivative is a better preservative than the di-Et, di-Bu, and dipentamethylene derivs. Addition of ZnO to latex as soon as collected retards hydrolytic decomposition of the stabilizing system, and the latex maintains for several weeks a stability which is relatively little affected by subsequent addition of ZnO. However, latex preserved with a low concentration of NH₃ + ZnO or Zn borate becomes unstable on long storage. Hg,

Cu,

Cd, As, Ag, and Tl compds., which form insol. sulfides at pH 9-11, are preservatives. Latex was ammoniated (0.7%) immediately and 1, 2, and 3 hrs. after tapping, and the stability, KOH number, and free and combined acids of the EtOH extract after 10 days were determined. In 3 hrs. combined

acids

were liberated in an amount equivalent to 50 mg. KOH per 100 g. latex solids; 0.5 was soluble in Et₂O, 0.5 soluble in water. The later the addition of NH₃, the higher was the KOH number. The stability toward Zn decreased in 3 hrs. to 0.5 its original value. All these changes can be prevented by the prompt addition of HCHO. The dry rubber content of HCHO-preserved latex cannot be determined by the Brit. Standards Inst. method, but the results are satisfactory if 0.5-1 g. NH₄OAc or (NH₄)₂SO₄ is added to the 25-cc. sample. Though the improvement in creaming of NH₃-preserved latex by storage is supposed to result from the formation of NH₄ soaps, expts. indicate that it is attributable to the elimination of sludge. Centrifugation of fresh latex assisted creaming as effectively as undisturbed storage, so any treatment of freshly ammoniated latex which promotes or accelerates sludge separation may promote creaming. In expts. on the influence of stabilizing agents to NH₃-preserved latex, lecithin, casein, and many surface agents were ineffective, but increased mech. stability was had with soaps and Na taurocholate. NH₄ and triethanolamine soaps of capric and lauric acids were more effective than soaps of shorter- or longer-chain length. Bulking, settling, and clarification of latex aid in the production of uniform rubber, but a temporary

preservative is necessary. To determine whether the ultimate quality is affected, latexes from 5 sources were coagulated, machined, and smoke-dried with no preservative, after adding 0.2% HCHO, and after adding 0.1% NH₃, and after each of these samples had been and had not been clarified by centrifugation. None of the treatments, preservative or clarification, improved the technological quality of the rubber. The rubber from the 5 sources differed most in flow when raw, less when vulcanized, and least when loaded with C black and vulcanized. Rubbers from high-yielding trees differed considerably in plasticity and properties after vulcanization. Viscosity, hardness, and gel content were closely related, but resilience after vulcanization was not related to hardness and gel content before vulcanization. Removal of 10% of low-mol.-weight components from raw rubber by extraction with C₆H₆-MeOH did not alter the phys. properties after vulcanization. Rubber from latex containing benzidine gave C black-loaded vulcanizates with abnormally high resilience (Parkinson and Blanchard, C.A. 42, 8008f). The tendency of latex to give discolored crepe is most marked at pH 3-4 and is suppressed by 0.1% NaHSO₃. Discoloration can also be prevented by certain S compds., particularly those containing an SH group, in concns. as low as 0.002% e.g., XX, thioglycolic acid, and thiomalic acid. Alkaline sulfides, mercaptobenzothiazole, glutathione, XIX, and 2,3-dimercaptopropanol are effective at higher concns. The intensity of the yellow pigment in latex is a clonal characteristic; the color cannot be destroyed by any chemical agent which leaves the rubber intact, and it can be minimized only by fractional coagulation. Glycolic acid is 15-20% more efficient than HCHO as a coagulant, but unless used in excess, it forms a bubbly sheet. The technological properties of the rubber are normal. In expts. with protein precipitants and tanning agents added to latex, abnormally rapid drying of the rubber was obtained with HCHO and urea, but not with phosphotungstic, sulfosalicylic, tannic, and picric acids. ZnSO₄ or Pb(OAc)₂ (0.25% on the rubber) reduced drying in air from 8 to 5 days, and ZnSO₄ + HCHO from 10 to 4 days. To accelerate coagulation of latex, various soaps were tried (cf. Brit. patent 537,645). Contrary to the literature (Newton, et al., C.A. 41, 6748g), ricinoleic acid soaps are not particularly good accelerators. Coagulation was accelerated by certain synthetic detergents (Na dodecyl sulfate, Santomerse-B, and Teepol), but they were less effective than NH₄ oleate and NH₄ laurate. Latex can be coagulated in 2 min. in factory practice by any of the following combinations of soap, AcOH, HCHO, H₂SO₄, and CaCl₂, resp. (parts per 1000 parts dry rubber): 10, 10, -, -, -; 8.4, -, 5, -, -; 6.7, -, -, 5, -; 6.7, -, -, -, 20; 6.7, 3.3, -, -, 3.3; 6.7, -, 2.7, -, 3.3; 6.7, -, -, 2.4, 3.8.

=> sel hit rn
E1 THROUGH E29 ASSIGNED

=> file reg
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 NOV 2004 HIGHEST RN 791034-84-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 NOV 2004 HIGHEST RN 791034-84-9

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

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 (9012-36-6/RN)
1 9004-54-0/BI
 (9004-54-0/RN)
1 9004-70-0/BI
 (9004-70-0/RN)
1 57-50-1/BI
 (57-50-1/RN)
1 26266-58-0/BI
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 9062-07-1/BI)

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L29 ANSWER 1 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 26266-58-0 REGISTRY
 CN Sorbitan, tri-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Sorbitan, tri-9-octadecenoate, (Z,Z,Z)-
 CN Sorbitan, trioleate (6CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Alkamuls STO
 CN Arlacel 85
 CN Atlox 4885
 CN Atmer 106
 CN Crill 45
 CN Crill 5
 CN Dehymuls STO
 CN Emasol 430
 CN Emsorb 2503
 CN Glycomul TO
 CN Glytanox 4034
 CN Ionet S 85
 CN Kosteran O 3
 CN Lonzest STO
 CN Montane 85
 CN Newcol 3-80
 CN Newkalgen D 935T
 CN Nikkol SO 30
 CN Nissan Nonion OP 85
 CN Nissan Nonion OP 85R
 CN Nonion OP 85R
 CN OP 85R
 CN Rheodol SP-O 30
 CN Rikemal OR 85
 CN Sinopol 3-80
 CN Sorbon S 85
 CN Span 85
 CN TE 33
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 171286-91-2, 1338-44-9, 120913-10-2, 61090-27-5, 5960-06-5
 MF C60 H108 O8
 CI IDS, COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS,
 CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
 IFIUIDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2,
 USPATFULL, VETU
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);

NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

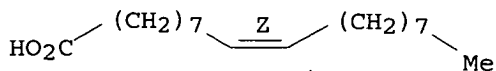
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

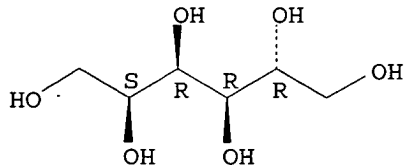


CM 2

CRN 50-70-4

CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



1248 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

30 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

1255 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384101

REFERENCE 2: 141:370652

REFERENCE 3: 141:354863

REFERENCE 4: 141:327138

REFERENCE 5: 141:323927

REFERENCE 6: 141:319795

REFERENCE 7: 141:319727

REFERENCE 8: 141:310226

REFERENCE 9: 141:301329

REFERENCE 10: 141:296931

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 25322-46-7 REGISTRY

CN Chondroitin, 6-(hydrogen sulfate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Chondroitinsulfuric acids, type C (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Chondroitin 6-sulfate

CN Chondroitin C sulfate

CN Chondroitin sulfate C

CN Chondroitin sulfate type C

CN Chondroitin sulfuric acid C

CN Chondroitin sulphate C

CN Chondroitin-6-sulfuric acid

CN Chondroitinsulfuric acid, type C

DR 9045-60-7, 49718-76-5

MF H2 O4 S . Unspecified

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 9007-27-6

CMF Unspecified

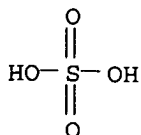
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 7664-93-9

CMF H2 O4 S



114 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2007 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:370433
REFERENCE 2: 141:365537
REFERENCE 3: 141:355347
REFERENCE 4: 141:329759
REFERENCE 5: 141:320000
REFERENCE 6: 141:311270
REFERENCE 7: 141:310160
REFERENCE 8: 141:259303
REFERENCE 9: 141:236613
REFERENCE 10: 141:212888

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 12441-09-7 REGISTRY

CN Sorbitan (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN D-Glucitol, anhydro- (7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Anhydroglucitol

CN Anhydrosorbitol

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 50975-62-7, 27838-83-1

MF C6 H12 O5

CI IDS, COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DIOGENES,
DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER,
TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);

MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
(Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation);
PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
(Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC
(Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
NORL (No role in record)

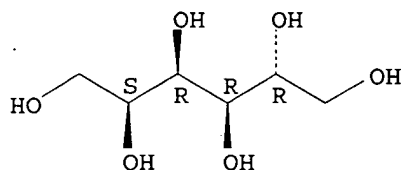
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 50-70-4

CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



2143 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1712 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2146 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:379224
 REFERENCE 2: 141:370570
 REFERENCE 3: 141:370537
 REFERENCE 4: 141:367267
 REFERENCE 5: 141:352756
 REFERENCE 6: 141:351647
 REFERENCE 7: 141:349136
 REFERENCE 8: 141:343494
 REFERENCE 9: 141:337269
 REFERENCE 10: 141:333801

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 11114-20-8 REGISTRY

CN κ-Carrageenan (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN β-Carrageenan 4'-(hydrogen sulfate)

CN κ-Carrageen

CN κ-Carrageenan CS 47

CN AubyGel MR 50

CN Danagel CCX

CN Danagel RC

CN Gelcarin CIC

CN Gelcarin GP 812

CN Gelcarin GP 812NF

CN Gelcarin GP 911

CN Gelcarin GP 911NF

CN Gelcarin ME 911

CN Genugel SWG-J

CN Genugel WG

CN Genugel WG 108

CN Genugel WG 115

CN Genugel WR 78

CN Genugel X 0909

CN Genulacta K 100

CN Genulacta L 100

CN Genuvisco SWG-J

CN Genuvisco X 0909

CN GP 418

CN KC-WG 115
CN Satiagel GS 350
CN Sherex 610
CN Soageena MV 101
CN Sunkara 196
CN X 6424
DR 12687-66-0
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

2036 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

62 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2044 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:379100

REFERENCE 2: 141:379096

REFERENCE 3: 141:379078

REFERENCE 4: 141:370567

REFERENCE 5: 141:370566

REFERENCE 6: 141:370565

REFERENCE 7: 141:370564

REFERENCE 8: 141:370563

REFERENCE 9: 141:370562

REFERENCE 10: 141:370561

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9062-07-1 REGISTRY

CN α -Carrageenan (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN β -Carrageenan 2,4'-bis(hydrogen sulfate)

CN 1-Carrageenin
 CN Aubysel X 52
 CN Carrageenan CSI 1
 CN CS 552
 CN CSI 1
 CN Deltagel 552
 CN Eucheuma spinosum gum
 CN Gelcarin DG 3252
 CN Gelcarin GP 3367
 CN Gelcarin ME 389
 CN Gelcarin ME 621
 CN Gelcarin SI
 CN Gelrich 3
 CN Genuvisco J
 CN Genuvisco JJ
 CN Genuvisco PJ
 CN Genuvisco X 0908
 CN Hygel SI 230
 CN Iota-carrageenan
 CN Pellugel ID
 CN Satiagel 550
 CN SeaSpen PF
 CN Soageena MV 201
 CN Soageena MV 220
 CN Soageena MV 320
 CN Soageena MV 330
 CN Viscarin ME 389
 CN Viscarin SD 309
 DR 9079-01-0
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, COM, MAN
 PCT Manual registration
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS,
 CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DRUGU, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA,
 NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 Other Sources: EINECS**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)

 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 957 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 29 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 960 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

 REFERENCE 1: 141:370567
 REFERENCE 2: 141:370566
 REFERENCE 3: 141:370565

REFERENCE 4: 141:370563
REFERENCE 5: 141:370562
REFERENCE 6: 141:370561
REFERENCE 7: 141:370560
REFERENCE 8: 141:367566
REFERENCE 9: 141:365536
REFERENCE 10: 141:365316

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9056-36-4 REGISTRY

CN Keratosulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Glycosaminoglycans, keratan sulfate-contg. mucopolysaccharides

CN Keratan polysulfate

CN Keratan sulfate-1

CN Keratan sulphate

CN Keratan, sulfate

CN Mucokeratan, hydrogen sulfate

DR 12698-62-3, 9047-16-9, 9051-27-8, 98113-02-1

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, MEDLINE,
TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties);
RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

1568 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

97 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

1570 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384002
REFERENCE 2: 141:360627
REFERENCE 3: 141:355357
REFERENCE 4: 141:355347
REFERENCE 5: 141:348015
REFERENCE 6: 141:337254

REFERENCE 7: 141:330121

REFERENCE 8: 141:320010

REFERENCE 9: 141:311270

REFERENCE 10: 141:301487

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9050-30-0 REGISTRY

CN Heparan, sulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Heparitin sulfate (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Alpha-Idosane

CN Heparan N-sulfate

CN Heparan sulphate

CN Heparatan sulfate

CN Heparitin

CN Heparitin monosulfate

CN HHS 5

CN N-Acetylheparan sulfate

CN Suleparoid

CN Tavidan

DR 666856-66-2, 666856-67-3, 12751-16-5, 11078-25-4, 11097-05-5, 11129-40-1, 29188-70-3

MF H2 O4 S . x Unspecified

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 70226-44-7

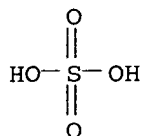
CMF Unspecified

CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 7664-93-9
CMF H2 O4 S



4729 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
271 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4740 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384262
REFERENCE 2: 141:384002
REFERENCE 3: 141:377604
REFERENCE 4: 141:377251
REFERENCE 5: 141:376783
REFERENCE 6: 141:376745
REFERENCE 7: 141:376175
REFERENCE 8: 141:375881
REFERENCE 9: 141:364921
REFERENCE 10: 141:360627

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9046-40-6 REGISTRY

CN Pectic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Methyl protopectin

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyester, Polyester formed

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

769 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

103 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

769 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:379200

REFERENCE 2: 141:345627

REFERENCE 3: 141:312949

REFERENCE 4: 141:301400

REFERENCE 5: 141:294798

REFERENCE 6: 141:276329

REFERENCE 7: 141:173306

REFERENCE 8: 140:400400

REFERENCE 9: 140:292450

REFERENCE 10: 140:204187

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9015-73-0 REGISTRY

CN Dextran, 2-(diethylamino)ethyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Dextrans, (diethylamino)ethyl ether (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-(Diethylamino)ethyl dextran

CN Basic Dextran

CN Colextran

CN D 9885

CN Dextran (diethylamino)ethyl ether

CN Diethylaminoethyl dextran

DR 37337-52-3

MF C6 H15 N O . x Unspecified

CI COM

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: WHO

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

CRN 9004-54-0
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 100-37-8
CMF C6 H15 N O

Et₂N-CH₂-CH₂-OH

695 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
54 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
695 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:361523
REFERENCE 2: 141:360681
REFERENCE 3: 141:308621
REFERENCE 4: 141:223997
REFERENCE 5: 141:179401
REFERENCE 6: 141:119819
REFERENCE 7: 141:111650
REFERENCE 8: 141:94400
REFERENCE 9: 140:418950
REFERENCE 10: 140:412111

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9012-76-4 REGISTRY

CN Chitosan (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 100D-VL
CN Amidan
CN BC 10
CN BC 10 (polysaccharide)
CN Biopolymer L 112
CN Chicol
CN Chirozan 100
CN Chitan, N-acetyl-
CN Chitech
CN Chitin, N-deacetyl-
CN Chitoclear
CN Chitoclear 400
CN Chitofos
CN Chitolaze
CN Chitoparl 3510
CN Chitoparl BC 3000
CN Chitoparl BCW 2500
CN Chitoparl BCW 3000
CN Chitoparl BCW 3500

CN Chitopearl BCW 3505
 CN Chitopearl BCW 3507
 CN Chitopearl K 20
 CN Chitosan 10B
 CN Chitosan 500
 CN Chitosan CLH
 CN Chitosan EL
 CN Chitosan F
 CN Chitosan FL
 CN Chitosan H
 CN Chitosan LL
 CN Chitosan LL 80
 CN Chitosan LLWP
 CN Chitosan M
 CN Chitosan MP
 CN Chitosan PSH
 CN Chitosan SK 10
 CN Chitosan VL
 CN Chitosan WL-M
 CN Chitosol
 CN Chitosom
 CN Crystan LA-S
 CN CTA 1 Lactic Acid
 CN CTA 4
 CN DAC 50
 CN DAC 70
 CN Daichitosan 100DVL
 CN Daichitosan DVL
 CN Daichitosan L
 CN Daichitosan P-VL
 CN Daichitosan VL

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY

DR 57285-05-9, 191045-06-4

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
 CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, PHAR,
 PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
 NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

14662 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

2584 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

14740 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386449

REFERENCE 2: 141:385398

REFERENCE 3: 141:384729

REFERENCE 4: 141:384393

REFERENCE 5: 141:384368

REFERENCE 6: 141:384328

REFERENCE 7: 141:384320

REFERENCE 8: 141:384302

REFERENCE 9: 141:384286

REFERENCE 10: 141:384250

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9012-36-6 REGISTRY

CN Agarose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 3,6-Anhydro- α -L-galacto- β -D-galactan

CN Agaoligo

CN Agarose S

CN FastLane agarose

CN Indubiose A 4

CN NuSieve GTG

CN Odigose

CN Sepharose

CN Sepharose 2B

CN Sepharose 4B

CN Sepharose 6B

CN Sepharose IVB

DR 12624-29-2, 9036-61-7, 9047-20-5, 9063-31-4, 55840-45-4, 55840-46-5,
59979-54-3, 37311-23-2

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA,
MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2,
USPATFULL, VTB

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in
record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

8438 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3558 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8455 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386443

REFERENCE 2: 141:381254

REFERENCE 3: 141:378919

REFERENCE 4: 141:378891

REFERENCE 5: 141:378848

REFERENCE 6: 141:376819

REFERENCE 7: 141:376514

REFERENCE 8: 141:376500

REFERENCE 9: 141:376496

REFERENCE 10: 141:375180

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9005-35-0 REGISTRY

CN Alginic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Alginate SG 300

CN Algisite M

CN Algistat

CN Algistat (polysaccharide)

CN Algosteril

CN Angel hair

CN CA 33

CN CA 33 (alginate)

CN Calcium alginate

CN Calginate

CN Combinace

CN Flavikafine SF-D

CN Flavikafine SF-W

CN FS-D

CN FS-W

CN Manutex RD

CN Manutex RM

CN MF 1-2A

CN MF 1-2C

CN NWF 1-21B

CN NWF 14-2A

CN NWF 19-2A/960909

CN NWF 19-2A/961119

CN Protanal TXF 200

DR 9019-42-5, 9019-43-6, 9060-20-2, 37228-92-5
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DIOGENES,
EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PIRA,
PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological
study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

2593 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

46 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2601 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384385
REFERENCE 2: 141:384302
REFERENCE 3: 141:384170
REFERENCE 4: 141:384116
REFERENCE 5: 141:378891
REFERENCE 6: 141:378890
REFERENCE 7: 141:374729
REFERENCE 8: 141:370383
REFERENCE 9: 141:370378
REFERENCE 10: 141:370360

L29 ANSWER 13 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9005-25-8 REGISTRY

CN Starch (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN α -Starch

CN Absorbo HP

CN Ace P 320

CN Actobody TP 2

CN Aeromyl 115

CN Agglofroid 009

CN Agglofroid 313E

CN Allbond 200
 CN Alphajel KS 37
 CN Alstar B
 CN Alstar H
 CN Amaizo 100
 CN Amaizo 213
 CN Amaizo 310
 CN Amaizo 5
 CN Amaizo 71
 CN Amaizo 710
 CN Amaizo W 13
 CN Amalean I-A 2131
 CN Amalean I-A 7081
 CN Amicoa
 CN Amidex 3005
 CN Amidex 4001
 CN Amido-STA 1500
 CN Amigel
 CN Amigel 12014
 CN Amigel 30076
 CN Amijel VA 160
 CN Amilys 100
 CN Amycol HF
 CN Amycol W
 CN Amylex 20/20
 CN Amylogum
 CN Amylomaize starch
 CN Amylomaize VII
 CN Amylon 70
 CN Amylose, mixt. with amylopectin
 CN Amylox 1
 CN Amylum
 CN Amyren 14
 CN Amyren 71
 CN Amsil K
 CN Amyzet TK
 CN Argo Corn Starch
 CN Arrowroot starch
 CN AS 225
 CN AS 225 (starch)
 CN Atomyl
 CN Aytex P
 CN B 200

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY

DEF A high-polymeric carbohydrate material primarily composed of amylopectin and amylose. It is usually derived from cereal grains such as corn, wheat and sorghum, and from roots and tubers such as potatoes and tapioca. It includes starch which has been pregelatinized by heating in the presence of water.

DR 9057-05-0, 53262-79-6, 131800-97-0, 60496-95-9, 67674-80-0, 75138-75-9, 75398-82-2, 154636-77-8, 152987-55-8, 85746-25-4, 42616-76-2, 53112-52-0

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

71181 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

7512 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

71324 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384368

REFERENCE 2: 141:384341

REFERENCE 3: 141:384302

REFERENCE 4: 141:384290

REFERENCE 5: 141:384286

REFERENCE 6: 141:384163

REFERENCE 7: 141:384156

REFERENCE 8: 141:384003

REFERENCE 9: 141:383725

REFERENCE 10: 141:383557

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9004-70-0 REGISTRY

CN Cellulose, nitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 3/1S

CN A 280

CN A 300A

CN A 5020

CN A 5021

CN A 5021 (cellulose derivative)

CN A 5023

CN AH 27

CN BA 85

CN Bergerac NC

CN Biotrace NT

CN BK2-W

CN BK2-Z

CN BTH 1/2

CN C 1145

CN C 2018
 CN CA 80
 CN CA 80-15
 CN CA 85
 CN CD 220
 CN Celline 200
 CN Celline FM 200
 CN Celline FM 200S
 CN Celloidin
 CN Celnova BTH 1
 CN Celnova BTH 1/2
 CN Celva
 CN CN 40-60
 CN CN 80
 CN CN 80 (cellulose derivative)
 CN CN 85
 CN CN 88
 CN Collodion
 CN Collodion cotton
 CN Collodion wool
 CN Colloxylin
 CN Colloxylin VNV
 CN Colloxylin VV
 CN Corial EM Finish F
 CN Corial EM Finish LS
 CN Daicel FQRS 1/2
 CN Daicel FQRS 1/8
 CN Daicel H 1
 CN Daicel H 7
 CN Daicel RA 1/16
 CN Daicel RS
 CN Daicel RS 1
 CN Daicel RS 1/16
 CN Daicel RS 1/2
 CN Daicel RS 1/2H

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY

DR 8050-69-9, 8050-70-2, 1339-76-0, 124362-83-0, 60649-57-2, 37228-31-2, 37317-48-9, 72026-64-3, 72026-68-7, 152264-12-5, 88386-25-8, 188626-79-1, 246848-29-3, 353274-56-3

MF H N 03 . x Unspecified

CI COM

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological

study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

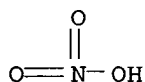
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 7697-37-2
 CMF H N O3



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

16077 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 173 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 16100 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384271
 REFERENCE 2: 141:381722
 REFERENCE 3: 141:381707
 REFERENCE 4: 141:381704
 REFERENCE 5: 141:381268
 REFERENCE 6: 141:381201
 REFERENCE 7: 141:381139
 REFERENCE 8: 141:380888
 REFERENCE 9: 141:380823
 REFERENCE 10: 141:375488

L29 ANSWER 15 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9004-65-3 REGISTRY

CN Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose

CN 2-Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose ether

CN 60SH4000

CN 60SH4000F

CN 90SH100000

CN 90SH15000S
 CN 90SH400
 CN Accel R 100
 CN Benecel MP 3
 CN Benecel MP 363C
 CN Benecel MP 824
 CN Benecel MP 9
 CN Benecel MP 943
 CN Benecel MP 943W
 CN Celacol 15000DS
 CN Celacol HPM 15000DS
 CN Celacol HPM 450
 CN Celacol HPM 5000
 CN Cellulose hydroxypropyl methyl ether
 CN Cesca HPC 50
 CN Courlose HPM
 CN Culminal 20000PFR
 CN Culminal MHEC 15000PFF
 CN Culminal MHPC
 CN Culminal MHPC 20000P
 CN Culminal MHPC 20000PFR
 CN Culminal MHPC 20000PR
 CN Culminal MHPC 2000S
 CN Culminal MHPC 400
 CN Culminal MHPC 4000PFR
 CN Culminal MHPC 6000
 CN DP 1208
 CN DP 1209
 CN E 3 Premium
 CN E 464
 CN EM 1100
 CN EM 1100 (cellulose derivative)
 CN HPM 100DS
 CN HPMC
 CN HPMC 20000PV
 CN HPMC 2208
 CN HPMC 2910
 CN HPMC 2910E
 CN HPMC-K 35LV
 CN Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
 CN Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose ether
 CN Hypromelloc E 5
 CN Hypromellose
 CN K 35LV
 CN Marpolose 60MP5

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
DISPLAY

DR 12673-53-9, 8063-82-9, 11106-33-5, 171544-38-0, 173080-61-0, 59029-31-1,
 125053-98-7, 62683-26-5, 65607-39-8, 37341-76-7, 68073-10-9, 137397-89-8,
 137397-90-1, 137397-91-2, 71373-07-4, 39363-71-8, 194615-25-3

MF C3 H8 O2 . x C H4 O . x Unspecified

CI COM

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
 CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
 IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);

FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 67-56-1
 CMF C H4 O

 $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$

CM 3

CRN 57-55-6
 CMF C3 H8 O2

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \end{array}$$

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

9554 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 130 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 9598 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384328
 REFERENCE 2: 141:384304
 REFERENCE 3: 141:384290
 REFERENCE 4: 141:384288
 REFERENCE 5: 141:384286
 REFERENCE 6: 141:384276
 REFERENCE 7: 141:384271

REFERENCE 8: 141:384172

REFERENCE 9: 141:384169

REFERENCE 10: 141:384168

L29 ANSWER 16 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9004-54-0 REGISTRY

CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Dextrans (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN α -Dextran

CN CDC-H

CN DEX 500

CN Dextran 1.5

CN Dextran 10

CN Dextran 1000

CN Dextran 110

CN Dextran 15

CN Dextran 150

CN Dextran 2000

CN Dextran 250

CN Dextran 3000

CN Dextran 40

CN Dextran 45

CN Dextran 500

CN Dextran 60

CN Dextran 70

CN Dextran 75

CN Dextran B 512

CN Dextran B1355

CN Dextran D 10

CN Dextran PL 1S

CN Dextran PT 25

CN Dextran PVD

CN Dextran RMI

CN Dextran T 10

CN Dextran T 110

CN Dextran T 150

CN Dextran T 20

CN Dextran T 2000

CN Dextran T 500

CN Dextran T 70

CN Dextranen

CN Dextraven

CN Eudextran

CN Expandex

CN Gentran

CN Hemodex

CN Hyscon

CN Hyskon

CN Infucoll

CN Intrader

CN Intradex

CN LMD

CN LMWD

CN Longasteril 70

CN LU 122

CN LVD

CN Macrodex

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for

DISPLAY

DR 12626-85-6, 9013-80-3, 9044-66-0, 11104-36-2, 11121-03-2, 37224-17-2,
86280-85-5

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2,
USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
Preprint; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
(Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role
in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP
(Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
(Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

14908 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

2692 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

14957 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386443

REFERENCE 2: 141:384388

REFERENCE 3: 141:384368

REFERENCE 4: 141:384310

REFERENCE 5: 141:384302

REFERENCE 6: 141:384039

REFERENCE 7: 141:383936

REFERENCE 8: 141:380398

REFERENCE 9: 141:378889

REFERENCE 10: 141:378858

L29 ANSWER 17 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9004-34-6 REGISTRY

CN Cellulose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN α -Cellulose

CN β -Amylose

CN 3mAQUACEL

CN 402-2B

CN Alicell LV

CN Alpha Cel PB 25

CN Alphafloc

CN Arbocel

CN Arbocel B 00

CN Arbocel B 600

CN Arbocel B 600/30

CN Arbocel B 800

CN Arbocel B 820C

CN Arbocel BC 1000

CN Arbocel BC 200

CN Arbocel BE 600

CN Arbocel BE 600/10

CN Arbocel BE 600/20

CN Arbocel BE 600/30

CN Arbocel BEM

CN Arbocel BFC 200

CN Arbocel BWW 40

CN Arbocel DC 1000

CN Arbocel FD 00

CN Arbocel FD 600/30

CN Arbocel FIC 200

CN Arbocel FT 40

CN Arbocel FT 600/30H

CN Arbocel G 350

CN Arbocel LZ 51

CN Arbocel M 80P

CN Arbocel TF 30HG

CN Arbocel TP 40

CN Arbocell TF 0406

CN Avicel

CN Avicel 101

CN Avicel 102

CN Avicel 2330

CN Avicel 2331

CN Avicel 955

CN Avicel CL 611

CN Avicel E 200

CN Avicel F 20

CN Avicel FD 100

CN Avicel FD 101

CN Avicel FD-F 20

CN Avicel M 06

CN Avicel M 15

CN Avicel M 25

CN Avicel NT 020

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
DISPLAY

DR 12656-52-9, 9012-19-5, 9037-50-7, 9076-30-6, 58968-67-5, 99331-82-5,
67016-75-5, 67016-76-6, 51395-76-7, 61991-21-7, 61991-22-8, 68073-05-2,
70225-79-5, 74623-16-8, 75398-83-3, 77907-70-1, 84503-75-3, 89468-66-6,
39394-43-9, 209533-95-9

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

84176 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

9133 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

84293 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386554

REFERENCE 2: 141:386445

REFERENCE 3: 141:386436

REFERENCE 4: 141:384371

REFERENCE 5: 141:384368

REFERENCE 6: 141:384352

REFERENCE 7: 141:384335

REFERENCE 8: 141:384328

REFERENCE 9: 141:384313

REFERENCE 10: 141:384311

L29 ANSWER 18 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9002-18-0 REGISTRY

CN Agar (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Agar-agar (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Agar 150C

CN Agar Agar Flake

CN Agargel

CN Agaropectin, mixt. with agarose

CN Agarose, mixt. with agaropectin

CN AX 200

CN AX 30

CN Bacto-agar

CN Bengal gelatin

CN Bengal isinglass

CN Ceylon isinglass

CN Chinese isinglass

CN D 100

CN D 100 (polysaccharide)

CN Deltagar LTS

CN Digenea simplex mucilage

CN E 406

CN GAM medium

CN Gel Up J 1630

CN Gel Up J 3762

CN Gelose

CN Hygicult TPC

CN Ina Agar M 8

CN Inagel N 6

CN Japan agar

CN Japan isinglass

CN Kantenmatsu

CN Laylor Carang

CN Luxara 1253

CN Oxoid III

CN Oxoid L 11

CN Phytagar

CN S 10

CN S 10 (polysaccharide)

CN S 100

CN S 100 (polysaccharide)

CN S 6S

CN T 1

CN Ultra-Agar AX 100CS

CN UP 16

CN UP 37

CN XG 89

DR 63241-81-6

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA,
 CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU,
 DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE,
 MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO,
 TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

6337 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 102 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 6351 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384368

REFERENCE 2: 141:384004

REFERENCE 3: 141:383287

REFERENCE 4: 141:379248

REFERENCE 5: 141:379245

REFERENCE 6: 141:378943

REFERENCE 7: 141:378891

REFERENCE 8: 141:371913

REFERENCE 9: 141:370609

REFERENCE 10: 141:370272

L29 ANSWER 19 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9000-69-5 REGISTRY

CN Pectin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN AF 701

CN AP 40

CN Beta-Pectin

CN BIG-J

CN Cesapectin

CN Classic AF 501

CN Classic AM 201

CN Colyer pectin

CN D-D Slowset

CN E 440a

CN Genu Beta Pectin

CN Genu JMJ 100

CN Genu Pectin A

CN Genu Pectin L 200

CN Genu Pectin LM 101AS

CN Genu Pectin LM 104AS

CN Genu Pectin LM 104AS-FS

CN Genu Pectin LM 105AS

CN Genu Pectin LM 105S

CN Genu Pectin LM 18CG-Z

CN Genu Pectin LM 85AS

CN Genu Pectin USP-H

CN Genu Pectin X 0905
 CN Genu Pectin YM 100
 CN Genu Pectin YM 150J
 CN H&F Pectin Classic AF 701
 CN LM 104AS-FS
 CN LM 12CG-Z
 CN LM-SN 325
 CN LMNA/P 3450NA95
 CN Marpee NL
 CN Marpee OM
 CN Methoxypectin
 CN Methyl pectin
 CN Methyl pectinate
 CN MexPec 1400
 CN Mexpectin XSS 100
 CN OF 305
 CN Pectin 1694
 CN Pectin JM 150JN
 CN Pectinate
 CN Pectinic acid
 CN Pectins
 CN Red Ribbon 3G
 CN Slendid 200
 CN Slendid L 200
 CN SM 478
 CN Splendid
 CN TIC Pretested Pre-hydrated 1694 Powder
 CN Unipectin

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
DISPLAY

DR 9046-41-7, 9047-18-1

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA,
PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation);
PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
(Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
(Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

13092 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

531 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
13125 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386443
REFERENCE 2: 141:384328
REFERENCE 3: 141:384286
REFERENCE 4: 141:381916
REFERENCE 5: 141:381301
REFERENCE 6: 141:381298
REFERENCE 7: 141:380090
REFERENCE 8: 141:379325
REFERENCE 9: 141:379200
REFERENCE 10: 141:379183

L29 ANSWER 20 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9000-65-1 REGISTRY

CN Gum tragacanth (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Astragalus brachycentrus gum

CN Astragalus cerasocrenus gum

CN Astragalus echidnaeformis gum

CN Astragalus gum

CN Astragalus microcephalus gum

CN Astragalus parrowianus gum

CN Dentsply Utility Wax

CN E 413

CN Gum shiraz

CN Gums, tragacanth

CN Shiraz gum

CN Toragant gum

CN Tragacanth

CN Tragacanth gum

CN Tragant gum

CN Traganth gum

CN Tragtex R

DR 37319-02-1, 88026-05-5

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM,
DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA,
MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT,
RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
(Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT

(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

2043 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

58 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2050 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384286

REFERENCE 2: 141:381915

REFERENCE 3: 141:370570

REFERENCE 4: 141:370557

REFERENCE 5: 141:370221

REFERENCE 6: 141:365373

REFERENCE 7: 141:355488

REFERENCE 8: 141:354850

REFERENCE 9: 141:349151

REFERENCE 10: 141:337831

L29 ANSWER 21 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 5328-37-0 REGISTRY

CN L-Arabinose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Arabinose, L- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-Arabinose

CN L-(+)-Arabinose

CN NSC 1941

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C5 H10 O5

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

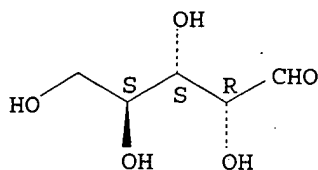
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical

study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2202 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

47 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2205 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:378899

REFERENCE 2: 141:377852

REFERENCE 3: 141:363127

REFERENCE 4: 141:362869

REFERENCE 5: 141:348845

REFERENCE 6: 141:310557

REFERENCE 7: 141:294711

REFERENCE 8: 141:277818

REFERENCE 9: 141:276507

REFERENCE 10: 141:276324

L29 ANSWER 22 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 1338-43-8 REGISTRY

CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Sorbitan, mono-9-octadecenoate, (Z)-

CN Sorbitan, monooleate (6CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Alkamuls SMO

CN Arlacel 80

CN Armotan MO

CN Atlas G 946

CN Atmer 105

CN Crill 4

CN Dehymuls SMO

CN Disponil 100

CN E 494

CN Emasol 410

CN Emasol O 10

CN Emasol O 10F

CN Emsorb 2500

CN G 946

CN Glycomul O

CN Ionet S 80
 CN Kemmat S 80
 CN Kosteran O 1
 CN Liposorb 80
 CN Lonzest SMO
 CN MO 33F
 CN Monodehydrosorbitol monooleate
 CN Monopol SP 1
 CN Montane 80
 CN Montane 80 VGA
 CN Newcol 80
 CN Nikkol SO 10
 CN Nikkol SO 10T
 CN Nissan Nonion OP 80R
 CN Nofable SO 851S
 CN Nonion OP 80R
 CN O 250
 CN Rheodol AO 10
 CN Rheodol SP-O 10
 CN Rikemal O 250
 CN S 270
 CN S 271
 CN S 271 (surfactant)
 CN S 80
 CN S-MAX 80
 CN SO 10
 CN SO 851S
 CN Sorbester P 17
 CN Sorbitan monooleic acid ester
 CN Sorbitan O
 CN Sorbon S 80
 CN Sorgen 40
 CN Sorgen 40A

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 9015-08-1, 122303-50-8, 54693-53-7, 58391-71-2, 57273-95-7, 62340-88-9, 2060-34-6, 73202-24-1, 76011-51-3, 30233-52-4, 39289-74-2, 182372-02-7, 258823-36-8

MF C24 H44 O6

CI IDS, COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent; Preprint

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

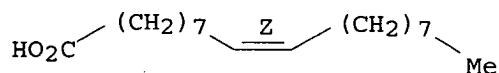
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation);

PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2

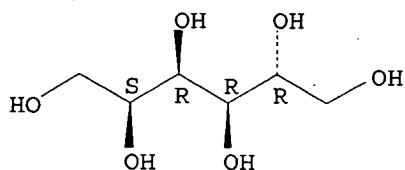
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



4049 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
164 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4062 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
47 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384327

REFERENCE 2: 141:384147

REFERENCE 3: 141:381406

REFERENCE 4: 141:375870

REFERENCE 5: 141:372429

REFERENCE 6: 141:370652

REFERENCE 7: 141:370559

REFERENCE 8: 141:367750

REFERENCE 9: 141:355146

REFERENCE 10: 141:354861

L29 ANSWER 23 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 1338-39-2 REGISTRY

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Sorbitan, monolaurate (6CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Alkamuls S 20

CN Alkamuls SML
 CN Arlacel 20
 CN Armotan ML
 CN Atmer 100
 CN Dehymuls SML
 CN Disponil SML 100
 CN Disponil SML 100N
 CN E 493
 CN Emasol 110
 CN Emasol L 10
 CN Emasol L 10(F)
 CN Emasol Super L 10
 CN Emasol Super L 10F
 CN Emsorb 2515
 CN Glycomul L
 CN Glycomul LC
 CN Ionet S 20
 CN Kemotan S 20
 CN L 250
 CN L 250 (ester)
 CN Lauric acid sorbitan ester
 CN Lonzest SML
 CN ML 33F
 CN Montane 20
 CN Nikkol SL 10
 CN Nissan Nonion LP 20R
 CN Nissan Nonion LR 20R
 CN Nonion LP 20R
 CN Nonion LR 20R
 CN NRF 201
 CN Rheodol SP-L 10
 CN Rheodol Super SP-L 10
 CN SL 101
 CN SL 101 (surfactant)
 CN Sorbitan lauric acid monoester
 CN Sorbitan ML
 CN Sorbitan monolauric acid ester
 CN Sorbon S 20
 CN Sorgen 90
 CN SP-L 10
 CN Span 20
 CN T 20
 CN Texnol SPT
 CN Value SP 20
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 8028-02-2, 53528-77-1, 55070-12-7, 76011-50-2
 MF C18 H34 O6
 CI IDS, COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,
 CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*,
 TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES
 (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

CM 1

CRN 143-07-7

CMF C12 H24 O2

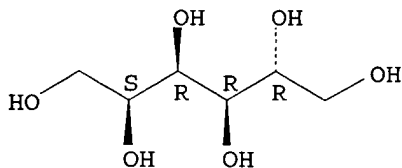
HO₂C⁻ (CH₂)₁₀-Me

CM 2

CRN 50-70-4

CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



2230 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 111 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2233 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 32 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:386230

REFERENCE 2: 141:370652

REFERENCE 3: 141:360237

REFERENCE 4: 141:355043

REFERENCE 5: 141:343439

REFERENCE 6: 141:337460

REFERENCE 7: 141:337452

REFERENCE 8: 141:327138

REFERENCE 9: 141:316261

REFERENCE 10: 141:310226

L29 ANSWER 24 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 69-79-4 REGISTRY

CN D-Glucose, 4-O- α -D-glucopyranosyl- (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Maltose (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 4-O- α -D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose

CN Advantose 100

CN D-(+)-Maltose

CN D-Maltose

CN Finetose

CN Finetose F

CN Malt sugar

CN Maltobiose

CN Maltodiose

CN maltose

CN Maltose HH

CN Maltose HHH

CN Sunmalt

CN Sunmalt S

AR 16984-36-4

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 73824-72-3, 77072-48-1

MF C12 H22 O11

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

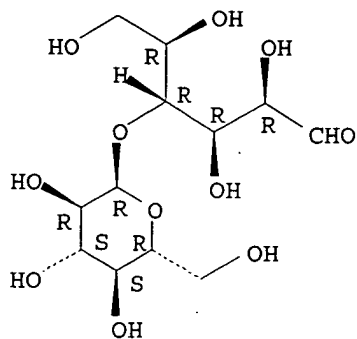
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

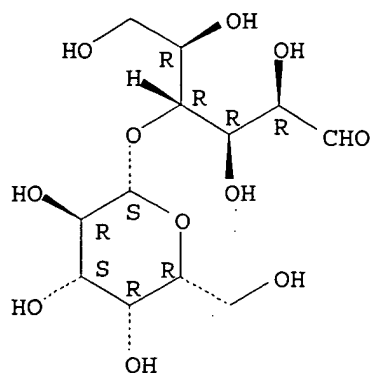
13510 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 495 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 13530 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384286
 REFERENCE 2: 141:381303
 REFERENCE 3: 141:379229
 REFERENCE 4: 141:379144
 REFERENCE 5: 141:379024
 REFERENCE 6: 141:376795
 REFERENCE 7: 141:376319
 REFERENCE 8: 141:370533
 REFERENCE 9: 141:367657
 REFERENCE 10: 141:365526

L29 ANSWER 25 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 63-42-3 REGISTRY
 CN D-Glucose, 4-O- β -D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Lactose (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (+)-Lactose
 CN AHL
 CN Aletobiose
 CN D-(+)-Lactose
 CN DCI 11
 CN Fast-flo
 CN Fast-Flo Lactose
 CN Flowlac 100
 CN Galactinum
 CN Granulac 140M
 CN Lactin
 CN Lactin (carbohydrate)
 CN Lactobiose
 CN Lactose anhydride

CN Lactose anhydrous
 CN Lactose Fast-flo
 CN Milk sugar
 CN Nonpareil 107
 CN Osmolactan
 CN Pharmatosa DCL 21
 CN Pharmatose 21
 CN Pharmatose 325M
 CN Pharmatose 450M
 CN Saccharum lacticin
 CN Sorbalac 400
 CN Super-Tab
 CN Tablettose
 CN Tablettose 70
 CN Tablettose 80
 CN Zeparox EP
 AR 16984-38-6
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 1336-90-9, 36570-80-6, 73824-63-2, 89466-76-2, 35396-14-6, 200734-90-3
 MF C12 H22 O11
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
 CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSChem, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU,
 EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC,
 PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2,
 USPATFULL, VETU
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
 Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
 NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

23201 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 631 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 23258 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384314
 REFERENCE 2: 141:384306
 REFERENCE 3: 141:384290
 REFERENCE 4: 141:384288
 REFERENCE 5: 141:384276
 REFERENCE 6: 141:384163
 REFERENCE 7: 141:384145
 REFERENCE 8: 141:384144
 REFERENCE 9: 141:379308
 REFERENCE 10: 141:379224

L29 ANSWER 26 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 59-23-4 REGISTRY

CN D-Galactose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Galactose, D- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-Galactose

CN D-(+)-Galactose

CN Galactose

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 147-76-2, 3812-56-4, 400876-94-0

MF C6 H12 O6

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report

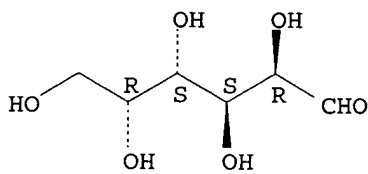
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

22089 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 800 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 22122 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:387080

REFERENCE 2: 141:381916

REFERENCE 3: 141:381221

REFERENCE 4: 141:381217

REFERENCE 5: 141:380076

REFERENCE 6: 141:379190

REFERENCE 7: 141:379144

REFERENCE 8: 141:378915

REFERENCE 9: 141:378839

REFERENCE 10: 141:377852

L29 ANSWER 27 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 57-50-1 REGISTRY

CN α -D-Glucopyranoside, β -D-fructofuranosyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Sucrose (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-Sucrose

CN β -D-Fructofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside

CN Amerfond

CN Beet sugar

CN Cane sugar

CN Confectioner's sugar

CN D-(+)-Saccharose

CN D-(+)-Sucrose

CN D-Sucrose

CN GNE 410

CN Granulated sugar

CN Manalox AS

CN Microse

CN NSC 406942

CN Rock candy

CN Saccharose

CN Saccharum

CN Sucralox

CN Sugar

CN White sugar

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 635681-90-2, 12040-73-2, 8027-47-2, 8030-20-4, 131932-12-2, 64533-66-0,
 104242-10-6, 50857-68-6, 51909-69-4, 65545-99-5, 75398-84-4, 76056-38-7,
 78654-77-0, 146054-35-5, 146187-04-4, 151756-02-4, 80165-03-3, 85456-51-5,
 86101-30-6, 87430-66-8, 92004-84-7, 29253-78-9, 29764-06-5, 30027-72-6,
 47167-52-2, 47185-09-1, 47257-91-0, 100405-08-1, 220376-22-7

MF C12 H22 O11

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS,
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU,
 DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
 NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA,
 USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
 Preprint; Report

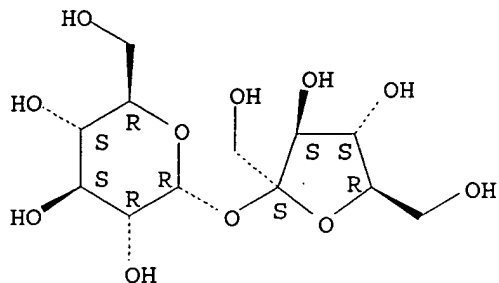
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
 NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

67374 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 4221 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 67477 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384344
 REFERENCE 2: 141:384338
 REFERENCE 3: 141:384286
 REFERENCE 4: 141:384276
 REFERENCE 5: 141:384028
 REFERENCE 6: 141:384023
 REFERENCE 7: 141:383540
 REFERENCE 8: 141:382205
 REFERENCE 9: 141:381285
 REFERENCE 10: 141:381284

L29 ANSWER 28 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 50-99-7 REGISTRY

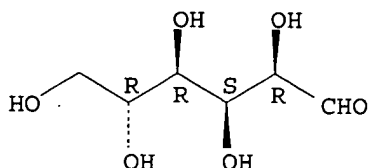
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-Glucose
 CN Anhydrous dextrose
 CN Cartose
 CN Cerelose
 CN Cerelose 2001
 CN Clearsweet 95
 CN Clintose L
 CN Corn sugar
 CN CPC hydrate
 CN D(+)-Glucose
 CN Dextropur
 CN Dextrose
 CN Dextrosol
 CN Glucodin
 CN Glucolin
 CN Glucose
 CN Glucosteril
 CN Goldsugar
 CN Grape sugar

CN Maxim Energy Gel
 CN Meritose
 CN Meritose 200
 CN Roferose ST
 CN Staleydex 111
 CN Staleydex 130
 CN Staleydex 333
 CN Staleydex 95M
 CN Sugar, grape
 CN Tabfine 097(HS)
 CN Vadex
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 8012-24-6, 8030-23-7, 162222-91-5, 165659-51-8, 50933-92-1, 80206-31-1
 MF C6 H12 O6
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

172254 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2449 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 172593 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 14 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:387080
REFERENCE 2: 141:385462
REFERENCE 3: 141:384690
REFERENCE 4: 141:384600
REFERENCE 5: 141:384379
REFERENCE 6: 141:384290
REFERENCE 7: 141:384286
REFERENCE 8: 141:384276
REFERENCE 9: 141:384240
REFERENCE 10: 141:383668

L29 ANSWER 29 OF 29 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 50-81-7 REGISTRY

CN L-Ascorbic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-Ascorbic acid
CN 3-keto-L-Gulofuranolactone
CN 3-Oxo-L-gulofuranolactone
CN Adenex
CN Allercorb
CN Antiscorbic vitamin
CN Antiscorbutic vitamin
CN Ascoltin
CN Ascorbajen
CN Ascorbic acid
CN Ascorbicap
CN Ascorbutina
CN Ascorin
CN Ascorsteal
CN Ascorvit
CN C-Quin
CN C-Vimin
CN Cantan
CN Cantaxin
CN Catavin C
CN Ce-Mi-Lin
CN Ce-Vi-Sol
CN Cebicure
CN Cebion
CN Cebion, γ -lactone
CN Cebione
CN Cecon
CN Cegiolan
CN Ceglion
CN Ceklin
CN Celaskon
CN Celin
CN Cell C
CN Cemagyl
CN Cenetone
CN Cereon
CN Cergona
CN Cescorbat

CN Cetamid
 CN Cetane
 CN Cetane-Caps TC
 CN Cetebe
 CN Cetemican
 CN Cevalin
 CN Cevatine
 CN Cevex
 CN Cevimin
 CN Cevital
 CN Cevitamic acid
 CN Cevitamin

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
 DISPLAY

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 623158-95-2, 56533-05-2, 57304-74-2, 57606-40-3, 56172-55-5, 129940-97-2,
 14536-17-5, 50976-75-5, 154170-90-8, 89924-69-6, 30208-61-8, 259133-78-3

MF C6 H8 O6

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS,
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU,
 DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,
 ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
 IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC,
 PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER,
 TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
 Preprint; Report

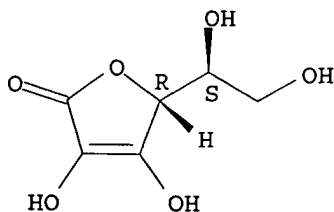
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
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 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
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 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

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 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

71673 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1532 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
71803 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:384765
REFERENCE 2: 141:384344
REFERENCE 3: 141:384338
REFERENCE 4: 141:384333
REFERENCE 5: 141:384306
REFERENCE 6: 141:384286
REFERENCE 7: 141:384264
REFERENCE 8: 141:384159
REFERENCE 9: 141:384105
REFERENCE 10: 141:384028